SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

Sharp Look at the Bureaucrats

1950: Year of Apprehension. 1951: . . . ?

JANUARY 2, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 12

STARTING '51: *Try a trip south. See World of Women.*

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For Defence: Disperse U.K. Industry?

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Yes, we know. It's January, and there's a snowman with eyes of coal on the front lawn, and the wind is blowing straight off the Arctic ice-cap. And what is that bit of hat nonsense doing on SN's cover, anyway? Well, that hat, a reality now only in the designer's workroom, is also a promise that it won't be long before spring rolls around on schedule. As a matter of fact, women are apt to break out into **Spring headgear** any time now if nothing is done to restrain them — especially those heading south. Besides, what better way for a girl to begin a new year . . . all those nice clean pages in a diary—such a big one, too—and a new hat perched up there. It is a brand new number by Piko. And, if you must be technical, it's a "white bon-bon straw derby with a slightly rolled brim, banded in navy blue and accented with a pert quill in apple red." See Page 21.—*Photo by Getz*

Notebook: SN's Foreign Editor Willson Woodside, who has been reporting from France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and England for the last three months, returned last week. We asked him for his overall impression, and he put it this way: "Materially, Western Europe has made a remarkable recovery, but morally scarcely a nation on the Continent is yet ready to make a big new effort to defend itself. Everywhere, people said, 'It is too soon.' If time is to be gained for this, Canadians and Americans will have to give the lead."

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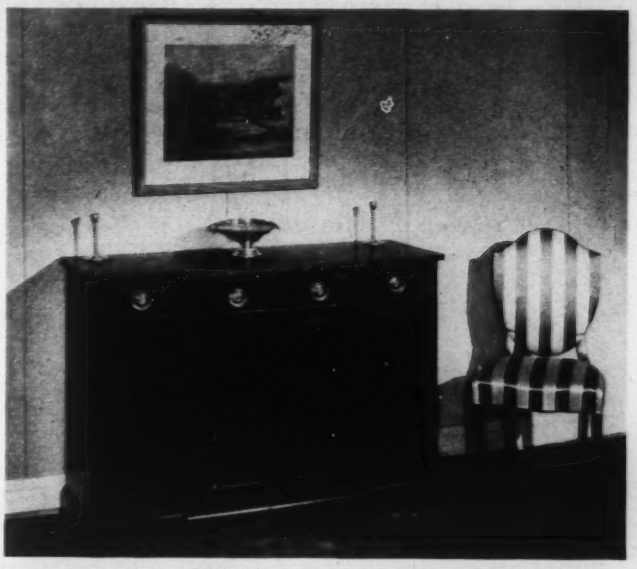

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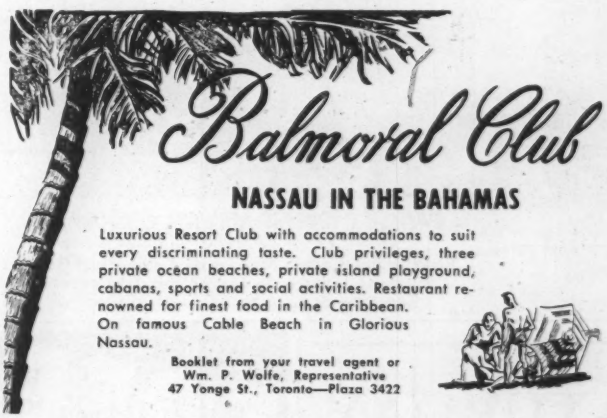

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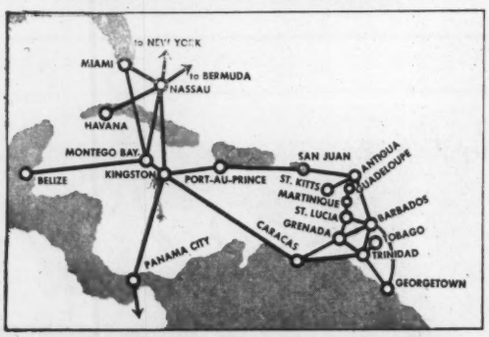

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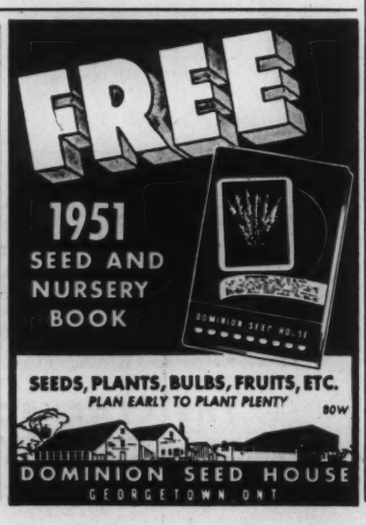

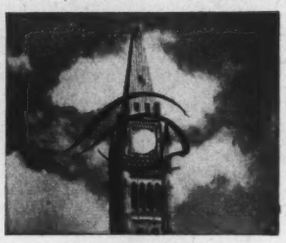

OTTAWA VIEW

DEFENCE BUILD-UP

PARLIAMENT will meet about the end of January or early in February. It partly depends on when PM **St. Laurent** gets back from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London. He will have to approve a number of important Government decisions before he faces the House of Commons.

It is now very doubtful whether Canada can be content with the present pace of rearmament. The size (approx., 10,000) of the Canadian ground component in the European integrated force is unlikely to be increased. But we could speed up the supply of equipment, which is still Europe's greatest need, and of air power, which is deficient in both quantity and quality.

AIR: HELP FOR EUROPE?

THE F86E's are beginning to roll off the Canadair assembly-line in Montreal. The RCAF will take delivery of the first very soon. The U.K. and other NATO countries are also eager to get all they can of them. The Government must decide: (1) whether to increase the rate of delivery at Canadair, which is entirely feasible provided we can get enough engines from the U.S.; (2) whether to put up funds to supply Western Europe with this most up-to-date and effective fighter.

A parallel decision concerns the rate of the RCAF's own build-up. The recruiting quotas for aircrew are being filled, though the RCAF is not getting the choice it would like. Ground-crew recruiting, which lagged badly through the fall, is improving; but it hasn't caught up with needs yet. The new pay-scales may help. But if the Government decided to concentrate its efforts and money on a quick build-up in the air, both men and equipment could be got more quickly.

ARMY: EQUIPMENT PROBLEM?

THE British-type equipment for one army division shipped to Holland has not yet been replaced. The replacements are being bought in the U.S. at a cost of about $60 million, and some promises of delivery have been made. When we get formal assurances of delivery on all items, the Government will be prepared to send Europe British-type equipment for a second division. The replacements for this second division's equipment will be made partly in Canada, but it hasn't yet been decided what we should make here.

It has been generally assumed, for example, that we will not make tanks. Probably we won't; but even this has never been formally decided. The motor-vehicle program, which was supposed to be settled some months ago, is still back in the stage of "engineering studies." Studies are being pressed forward in every field. But we must have answers before too long.

BUDGET: CRYSTAL BALL

DEFENCE expenditure for next year may go well over the $1 billion that everyone has been talking about. Any increase in present rates of build-up will be costly. Finance Minister **Abbott** will be helped by the very buoyant revenues but he is going to need all the help he can get.

Within the Government two budgetary problems are getting special attention this year. One is the attempt to reduce expenditures on civilian departments. Whenever finance officials survey the departments, they always meet a strong argument that every service being performed is vital to public welfare. The only way to get a reduction is to cut off the funds. Final decisions will have to be taken in January before the estimates are prepared for Parliament.

The other problem is how far taxation should be imposed as an anti-inflation measure, even if it is not needed for revenue. Abbott still says he thinks a large surplus is a good idea to curb inflation. Some of his advisors attach a great deal of importance to it. Governor **Graham Towers** of the Bank of Canada has said so publicly. But Abbott did this in the past and found it pretty unpopular.

STEEL, OTHER SHORTAGES

CONSUMERS have no reason to fear shortages in the early part of the year but manufacturers will gradually encounter more difficulty in getting an increasing number of strategic materials.

Steel supply in the first few months should be easier but it will not be very long before allocations become much stricter. Before Christmas **C. D. Howe** got everything he asked for from U.S. Secretary of Commerce **Charles Sawyer.** Canada will get her full share of the U.S. steel left after defence priorities and allocations have been met. (We also get definite allocations for "essential needs" — the rail-car and lake-ship building programs.) We shall get our full slice, but it is a diminishing cake. Within six months, and possibly earlier, the U.S. will probably start full allocation programming. If we are going to get into that, we shall also have to have complete government programming.

■ Defence Minister **Brooke Claxton** returned last week from the NATO conference in Brussels and was soon reporting to PM St. Laurent. What Canada will do militarily to keep up with her allies will be for early cabinet discussion.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Can't Always Spot "Comers"

VETERAN newsmen, who have hob-nobbed with the great and the near-great, derive mild pleasure from reminiscence of the "I Knew Him When . . ." type. If a journalist stays in the game long enough, he is almost certain to have watched a few careers develop from the most unobtrusive beginnings. Sometimes, so meteoric is the life of the politician, the birth, climax and fall of a prominent career can all be witnessed within a decade.

It was the recent municipal elections at Windsor, Ont., that set me off on this train of thought. But before I come to that, let me illustrate by an anecdote from the recollections of the late John W. Dafoe, who celebrated "Sixty Years in Journalism" a few months before he died.

Dafoe was sent to the parliamentary press gallery by *The Montreal Star* in 1884, when he was only 18 years old. Dafoe was a backwoods boy with a passionate zest for wider acquaintance with the English classics. His job was to write a column of parliamentary comment a day.

Who Petered Out?

"Diagonally across the parliamentary library," he recalled, "was an alcove given up to French literature. It, too, had a rather steady visitor in the person of a tall member (of parliament), still on the youngish side of life.

"He was a kindly, companionable man, and I soon struck up a friendship with him. He was generally regarded as one whose career had not fulfilled its earlier promise.

"An old member of the Press Gallery dilated to me upon the disappointment that was felt at the collapse of so promising a career. 'There,' he said, 'is a man upon whom we (the speaker was a Grit) counted to win Quebec for the party; he has now petered out, just like so-and-so,' indicating another comparatively young French-Canadian member sitting in the front row of Opposition members.

"He was right about the second man, who was about to disappear from public life, but somewhat mistaken about the immediate object of his lamentation. The man whose career was thus supposed to be over was Wilfrid Laurier."

Not so spectacular, but of the same nature, are some of my own first impressions of Parliament Hill. I remember in the East Block a quiet, eminently courteous and thoughtful secretary named Norman Rogers, who was destined not so long afterwards to become an MP, the Minister of Labor, the Minister of National Defence in the black days of 1940, and in sad course, the victim of a plane crash on June 10th of that year.

There was, too, newly arrived at Ottawa, a debonair spirit who added sparkle to the solemn corridors of the East Block, also a minor secretary at the time. His name was "Mike" Pearson. There were dozens of ambitious young men around Ottawa those days. Who could have singled out these two as being tagged by fate to play such large roles?

Standby for King

When I was a student at Regina Collegiate, many years ago, I attended a church social in the basement of Westminster Church. There was pointed out to me the provincial treasurer, a young, dynamic personality, called "Charlie" Dunning. I was to see him later at Ottawa. Not only did he become Minister of Finance, but it was commonly believed at the peak of his political life that he would have become Prime Minister had anything happened to Mackenzie King. Destiny willed otherwise. After an alarming heart attack, he left politics for more tranquil but still lofty fields.

But to get back to Windsor. When I went to Queen's, B. K. Sandwell was head of the English Department. English was my own major, and in my final year I was honored by being appointed "reader", which meant that I marked essays and held a few tutorial classes. Many of the essays were both dull and faulty in expression.

One of my students got out of the ruck by submitting his essays in rhymed couplets. I am not prepared to swear they were choice rhymed couplets, but at least it was a refreshing change. We had a "Scribblers' Club" on the campus, and we invited him to join. He wrote verse for *The Queen's Journal*, and ran a column candidly called "The Bunk". When I was on *The Toronto Star*, I invited this young scribe, on behalf of the Managing Editor, to join our reporting staff, which he did. He visited the Egglestons and in lieu of a signature in our guest book, composed a lyric. His name was Tom Brophey; and he headed the polls in the Windsor mayoralty election.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Changing Times

In times of uncertainty and change, the reconsideration of investment positions is more than ever a necessity. A most opportune moment for review and analysis of security holdings is the beginning of a New Year.

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LETTERS

Air Power

THE percentage of tanks knocked out by air power in Korea as compared to the total knocked out by combined forces should be brought to the notice of your critic Thaddeus Kay (SN, Nov. 21). According to figures published recently, 400 of 600 tanks lost by the enemy in Korea were accounted for by the air forces. Surely his phrase, "comparative ineffectiveness" should be applied to the ground forces, and not to the air which he does.

Toronto, Ont. W. C. DAVIES

The Church and Gambling

ON NOV. 16 the Associated Press circulated through Canada a despatch from London: "The Church of England Assembly voted 341 to 136 last night to approve a special committee report holding that gambling is not necessarily sinful, and 'is permissible as an amusement'." This is not the fact; they did no such thing. A very full report in *The Times* of London of Nov. 22 received recently makes this quite clear. It records a spirited debate, and a motion to refer the report back to the committee. *The Times* report concludes: "The reference back was defeated by 341 against 136. The report was then RECEIVED." This in church gatherings means it was received for information, without any necessary approval. Further, the AP statement omitted the next sentence in the report, which is: "It (gambling) became indefensible and indeed dangerous after it ceased to be an amusement." But no doubt the correction will never catch up with the original false report.

(REV.) T. F. SUMMERHAYES
Toronto, Ont.

Brand of Football

THE statements made in your leading editorial "The Canadian Game" (SN, Nov. 21) are somewhat surprising. So-called Canadian football has long since dropped nearly all of the Canadian features in favor of U.S. ideas, and if the present trend continues, the single point and limited interference will soon go too. If, as you say, the technique and rules are our especial property, why do we use U.S. coaches almost exclusively, and why was the allowable number of U.S. players increased this year?

The present game may or may not be a better one than our old game; that is a matter of opinion. But Canadian it certainly isn't.

Kingston, Ont. L. F. GRANT

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

LETTERS

Accidents in Hospital

DR. L. O. BRADLEY'S suggestion, quoted in your issue of Nov. 28, for a sufficient and steady supply of nurses could be excellent if he can find men unafraid of bending to care for patients placed on safe beds. That would be pleasant news instead of such as the following item taken from *The New Yorker* (Nov. 25) in Cedric Adams's column. "Sad is the story of George Leng of Duluth, Minn. He went to a hospital to have a sore toe treated. While there, he fell out of bed and broke his hip."

Wherever strangely high beds are used, accidents as ridiculous and cruel as that are happening.

Invermere, BC. JEAN MCMARTIN WEIR

Praise Indeed

MAY I introduce myself as being a regular and enthusiastic reader of SATURDAY NIGHT ever since the days of the "old format". The evolution of your magazine into its new streamlined format has definitely written a bright new page in Canadian journalistic history. Its creation filled a long felt need in Canada and it will, I am convinced, prove to be an important contributing factor in stimulating a Canadian national pride . . . To my knowledge, no other English language weekly in Canada is as elaborate or gives as complete a coverage as SN. I like the straight-forward and impartial (yet firm) way in which it treats Canadian social, economic and political affairs. It is really encouraging to see that, at last, somebody has taken interest in our problems and, consequently, broken the seemingly established precedent of Canadians to know more about and take more interest in the affairs of other countries than in our own. To me, SATURDAY NIGHT stands out among other publications on our newsstands and, it really makes me feel good when I pick up my copy. SATURDAY NIGHT is a very worthy contribution to Canadian journalism and you are to be congratulated.

Again, my sincere felicitations for the marvelous job you are doing. Keep it up, for Canada's sake . . .

Moncton, NB. J. H. A. COMIER

Chinese Puzzle

WITH reference to "The Chinese Puzzle" (SN, Dec. 12), one can only be astounded at the editorial attitude expressed. It is almost inconceivable that thinking people should still "classify" Communists into different categories, particularly in the light of recent developments. It should have been quite apparent a long time ago that Communism knows no national barriers, and that Communists the world over are indistinguishable one from another. The writer has always followed your political comments with a great deal of interest and respect for your long view of world affairs; but in this instance I am convinced that your viewpoint cannot bear implication without exposing its absurdity.

London, Ont. (DR.) A. VOGELSANG

Coverage of Crisis

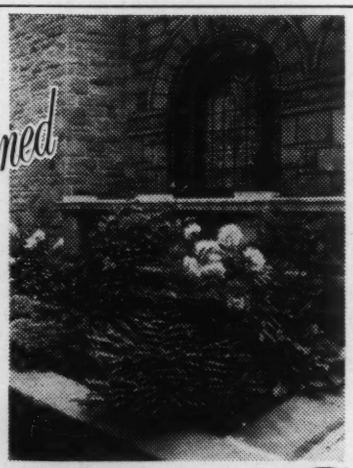
MAY I ADD a few words of congratulation on the sober reporting [SN has been giving] lately on the world crisis and Canada's part in it? I refer particularly to your recent articles on Lester Pearson, the stories from Europe by Willson Woodside and the comments here by your editors and Ross Munro and Walter O'Hearn . . .

Winnipeg, Man. STANLEY ROBINSON

Future Population

YOUR correspondent Stan Obodiac said Israel is only half the size of Nova Scotia. It is more like a third: Nova Scotia, 21,068 sq. m.; Israel, 7,100 sq. m. . . . I have lived in my native Halifax for 70 years, have seen it grow from 35,000 to 101,900 today. If all Canada had the population per square mile of little PEI, we would be a nation of over 92,000,000.

Windsor, NS. C. E. SMITH



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WITH a minimum of fuss and fanfare, *Editions Albert Skira* of Geneva has been producing a group of art volumes that rank among the finest ever produced. In their concern for detail and fidelity, these remarkable examples of the Swiss printer's art belong in the same class of craftsmanship as the more lauded Swiss watch. One of the most notable productions of the Skira house to date is the three-volume history of modern painting. The third, and last, volume has just been released. Entitled "From Picasso to Surrealism" (Burns and MacEachern $18.75), this work represents a gallery of 112 color plates covering the painting and painters of the Twentieth Century. Such contemporary "giants" as Picasso, Utrillo, Braque, Kandinsky, Modigliani, Chagall and Klee are represented by many plates. Among other artists of this century included are Marin, Chirico, Leger, Duchamp, Mondrian, Feininger, Miro, Dali, Gris, Marc and Tanguy.

—"Mister X" (Rouault)

PROBLEMS *of modern painting clearly posed, presented with . . .*

The declared purpose of the Skira modern history is to "trace the origins and give a clear picture of the chief art movements of the period covered, as well as to give an account of the outstanding figures." This plan it carries out magnificently, thanks to the publisher's estimable approach to the arts of book-making and editing. On the very first page appears the Skira credo: "A handsome book is not the work of a single person, but a product of the collective, well-directed efforts of all who have contributed to its success." In speaking of the selection of plates, the editor remarks: "In making our choice we considered not only the aesthetic value of the works to be presented, but their historical significance, their dates, and their importance as landmarks."

Five able authorities wrote the text and prepared the exacting documentation for the volume. This text covers, in all, the phases of Cubism, Futurism, The Blue Rider, Metaphysical Painting, Dada, Abstract Art, Purism, The Realist Reaction, The Bauhas, Poetic Painting and Surrealism. The bulk of the works chosen to illustrate these phases have never before been reproduced and, since most of the originals are from private European collections, these plates represent the only opportunity most connoisseurs and students will have to study them. However, since the engravings have been made from photographs made especially for the book, a very good idea of the actual canvases may be realized.

To round out the five-part text and the plates, "From Picasso to Surrealism" has included a year-by-year chronology of important events from 1900 to 1950, plus detailed biographical charts and bibliography. Such care in its production, makes this remarkable book a virtual work of art in itself and a rare model of scholarship and visual presentation.

Through the aid of individual monographs such as these, laymen and students are being made aware of the problems presented to the painter by modern society. This is posed especially in his treatment of the human face and figure (see cuts).

—P.D.

■ Collectors of books of art colorplates will be especially pleased with another group of Skira Art Books (also published in Canada by Burns & MacEachern). The series is a representative one of modern art and includes the following artists: Daumier, Renoir, Rousseau, Cezanne, Van Gogh, Matisse, Vlaminck, Dufy, Picasso, Modigliani, Utrillo. Each portfolio contains ten colorplates that are detachable for possible framing.

—"Woman Ironing" (Picasso)

NEW INSIGHT *via European fine art publications now available here.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 13 January 2, 1951

The Trotskyite Spies

SPARE a tear, gentle readers, for Canada's National Federation of Labor Youth, which has been plagued with "Trotskyite disrupters." They were clever, they were insidious, they even "participated in a discussion denouncing "Trotskyism." But then they began to "throw doubt on the peace petition." They discouraged the idea of "working with young Christians who are for peace," by "anti-religious preachments." Most horrible of all, they "attempted by various means to impart the idea that war was inevitable under capitalism."

All this is revealed by Norman Penner in the Communist monthly, *NAM*. The only cheering news is that the three were detected and thrown out, and that Canadian Communists have been enabled to discover that Titoism and Trotskyism are practically identical, and that Titoites and Trotskyites "are both unprincipled gangs of wreckers, spies and murderers who place themselves fully at the service of world reaction."

Let us spare a tear also, gentle readers, for the three expelled members of the NFLY. Is it not possible that they are just trying to be consistent Communists? Have they not been taught for decades that religion is the opium of the people, which sounds like a rather anti-religious preachment? Have they not been told for years that there is only one thing to do with non-Communist governments, and that is to subvert and destroy them?

Once Again Usage

WE DO NOT wish to flaunt our interest in the correct use of words, but we do hate to see correct usage flouted. We have been distressed lately at what seems to be an emergent, and completely improper, use of the word "emergent". It has appeared in a number of newspapers, including the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, and was used several times by Premier Leslie Frost at Ottawa this week, as though it were the adjective from the word "emergency". It is not. It is the adjectival form of the noun "emergence", and it has nothing to do with a national emergency or an international crisis.

It means, according to the Oxford Dictionary, "rising out of a surrounding medium", "in process of issuing forth" (as used above). It has also been used "improperly", says the dictionary, for "urgent" or "pressing". Our eagle eye has not escaped the fact that the OED says "emergency" is used "erroneously" for "pressing need": it really means a "sudden or unexpected occurrence". But the common usage of this word is not far removed from its proper sense, and is firmly established. "Emergent", used to mean "pertaining to an emergency", is not yet, thank goodness, firmly established. And with the help of Mr. Frost we would hope to strangle it in infancy. "Urgent", "pressing" and a host of other short, properer words will do just as well.

The Position of Science

WE WERE a good deal astonished the other day to read a review article in the *Illustrated London News*, signed E. D. O'Brien, which stated that Darwinism is now a completely discredited theory, although the English-speaking countries have been kept from becoming aware of this discrediting by the reactionary attitude of their press and of such opinion-moulding institutions as the BBC (with which we fear the CBC would have to be associated). Science in the non-English-speaking world (which we fancy includes Ireland) has now, it appeared from this review, entirely reverted to the pre-Darwinian concept of the special and separate creation of all the various species, both those still surviving and those now extinct, which have inhabited the earth. It now stands with Disraeli, on the subject of the origin of man, "on the side of the angels", and on that of the Tennessee

PASSING SHOW

NEW CBC Board member is objected to in BC because he was campaign manager for Liberal MP James Sinclair. But doesn't CBC need a manager for its campaign for an increased licence fee?

What this country needs is a good five-cent civilian defence program.

So far as his services in Parliament are concerned Mayor Houde of Montreal might almost as well be back in internment.

The U.S. magazine *Life* has been referring to "our pallid allies the British." Not very pally of you, *Life*.

Communist Chinese delegates at Lake Success bought a book on etiquette. Why didn't they borrow Mr. Malik's? He doesn't use it.

Well, the first half of the century is undoubtedly finished now.

And here's wishing you a Happy New Half-Century. (And don't you wish you may get it?)

The Germans want a German General Staff if they are to have a German army. Not content to die for dear old Western Europe, eh?

Federal civil servants will henceforth work 39 hours a week, which is two-and-a-half hours more than in the recent past, and relieves them of a lot of worry about what to do with the remaining 129 hours.

Idea for Mr. Abbott—a tax on exchanges of Christmas presents!

After all, take-home pay is simply income that has made no contribution to the needs of the nation.

"The dangers of blast decrease rapidly after the first half-mile from the centre."—Air Vice-Marshal Heakes on atom bombing.

It's that blasted first half-mile that worries us.

Lucy says that she is going to make last year's resolution do over again, it's no use making new ones for they only get broken.

AFTER A HALF-CENTURY OF "PROGRESS"

authorities who, a generation ago, were busy prohibiting the teaching of Darwinism in the schools under their control.

We find it hard to believe that science in the English-speaking countries is so insulated from science in the rest of the world that in England, the United States and Canada the scientists themselves can be kept in ignorance, by the attitude of the press and of the BBC, concerning the developments of thought among their fellows on the continent of Europe, in South America and in other non-English-speaking parts of the world. We have some acquaintance among Canadian scientists, and we think that they would know it, in spite of the BBC, if scientists in the world at large had definitely abandoned the whole Darwinian position; and if they did know it we are convinced that they are honest enough and courageous enough to spread the news among Canadians even if it involved some conflict with the press and the controllers of the radio. We suspect therefore that there is still some section of the scientific world which believes in the evolutionary development of species, and holds that the operations of creative activity are not less divine when carried on in a continuous process over millions of years than when carried on by a succession of separate interventions.

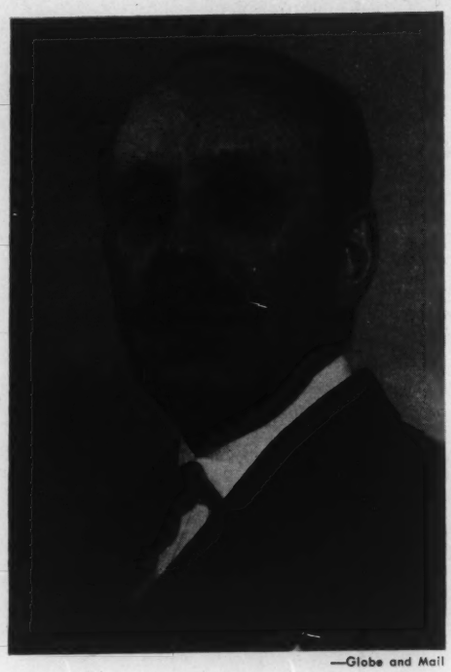
The Crime of Sedition

WE WELCOME the decision of five of the nine judges of the Supreme Court of Canada that the famous pamphlet "Quebec's Burning Hate" is not seditious, and the minority decision of the four other judges that its alleged seditious character should be further examined by the Quebec courts and has not been satisfactorily established by their past proceedings.

We have no admiration for this pamphlet, and should not care to have been responsible for its composition or publication. But that is a long way from considering it to be seditious. Sedition is so serious a crime that it is most important that it should be found by the courts only in actions and publications in which its presence is fairly evident. It is not a little surprising to us that some people in Quebec, descendants of those of the old French stock, who for generations used the most uncompromising language concerning the public actions of the authorities who were governing them but who were not then of their own faith or race, should now be so ready to find sedition in any uncomplimentary language concerning the public actions of an authority which is under their own control. The right to the freest possible criticism, short of libel and of actual incitement to revolt, is in our opinion vital to the operation of the democratic system.

The majority judgment appears to make it plain that for sedition to exist there must be intent, not merely consequences, and that that intent must extend to inciting people to violence, public disturbance or disorder against authority. It is perfectly possible for a lawful utterance to result in disorder against authority, but the utterer must not have intended that result.

It is regrettable that none of the three French-language judges were able to join with the majority in this decision, though they went no further than to propose a new Quebec trial. Chief Justice Rinfret's attempt to distinguish between freedom and license by some test of "reason" is especially difficult, because it would leave a considerable area of utterance in doubtful ground. License is simply freedom exercised in a way that we happen to disapprove of. A man can tell, or should be able to tell, whether an utterance he may wish to make is motivated by an intent to provoke disorder; he cannot possibly tell whether it will be passed by the Supreme Court, applying reason, as being a legitimate use of freedom or an improper use of license. And a serious crime, such as sedition is, should be something that you can tell you are doing when you are doing it.



—Globe and Mail

RENEWS *Ontario school problem: Justice Hope.*

The *Globe and Mail*, whose views on civil liberty, never extravagantly liberal, have become definitely less so since the illness of its publisher, apparently thinks that it should be possible to employ the law of seditious libel to prevent "extreme and highly prejudiced attacks on the religious forms and beliefs of other people." But attacks on religious forms and beliefs always appear extreme to those whose beliefs are attacked, and the law of seditious libel was never intended to protect the feelings of any part of the population.

The Hope Report

THE long-deferred production of the Hope Report on Education in Ontario will have as its chief effect the bringing back into the limelight of the age-long cleavage of opinion among Ontario Protestants on the subject of the rights and claims of the Separate School system. Substantially, the cleavage is between those who feel that, since Separate Schools are guaranteed in the constitution, they should be maintained as an efficient and adequate element in the whole school system, and those who feel that although they are guaranteed in the constitution they are so profoundly undesirable an institution that they should be limited to the absolute minimum of financial support that the constitution ensures them, in the hope that they will eventually wither away into unimportance, leaving all Ontario pupils to attend the "public" schools, as is the case in most of the American States, or to pay for their own education in religious schools privately financed. The latter attitude is not usually quite so clearly expressed, but its essence is exactly what has been stated above.

It has been said to have been the belief of Mr. Justice Hope that he could eventually lead the proponents of both these views into a sufficient measure of agreement to allow of a substantially unanimous report. This implied a degree of optimism which the state of opinion in the Province scarcely warranted. After all, it is scarcely a generation since a school regulation of Ontario almost tore the nation apart in one of the bitterest dissensions of its history. Since those days there has been some progress towards realization that the complete elimination of religion from schools is neither so easy nor so desirable as many had supposed. The Report, it appears, will show evidence of at least a wider measure of agreement than would have been possible a few years ago, and thus will afford ground for hope that we are moving towards better understanding of one-another's points of view. At any rate the Province owes Mr. Justice Hope and his colleagues a debt of gratitude for an enormous and very difficult task, performed with industry, fairness, tolerance and good judgment.

Learning to Be Allies

ONE prophecy for 1951 we make with fair confidence: the maintenance of the Western alliance will be the most important task of statesmanship, and one of the most difficult. It will impose a particular strain on Canada.

The U.S. is entering the new year in a mood very different from ours or from that of other Western nations. It is a mood which most informed Canadians, and a good many Americans, deplore. We can't escape this fact by any of the after-dinner glibness with which we are wont to hide the problems of the North American partnership. The intelligent course is to admit that relations between two countries so close in so many ways have to be handled with particular delicacy.

We shall learn this very soon, as we begin to be affected by Washington's attempt to bring the U.S. domestic economy into tight enough harness to make it pull the defence load. Some Canadians may want the Government to match every step the U.S. takes. Others certainly believe the U.S. methods to be completely misguided and will want us to have nothing to do with them. Neither course is right, because neither is possible. We have to find a very tricky path through this jungle. Two principles appear to provide our best guides.

In the first place, there is no case for introducing any particular control here *merely* because it is introduced in the United States. Our circumstances require different treatment. But the second principle is just as important. It is that we must make very sure—and without waiting to be prodded—that no laxity of ours is allowed to undermine the U.S. industrial mobilization effort. We have a common end in view: the increase of Western strength. It is to our interest to help the U.S. to succeed.

Irritations are inescapable in the working out of this defence effort. By following these two principles we will not evade them, but we may keep them to a minimum.

Reducing the Temperature

OF MORE serious consequence is the increasing gulf between the U.S. and the other Western allies about the imminence or inevitability of war. The American public, and sometimes it seems the American leaders, are behaving as though war had started or at least was just around the corner. To the rest of us, including certainly the Canadian Government, this is a wrong perspective and a dangerous one. The clear path of wisdom and of friendship is to say so as often and as forcefully as we can find occasion. We must be careful to say it without offence, and without forgetting that the basic alliance overrides all differences: but say it we must.

The U.S. answer to allegations that they are growing feverish and unduly war-minded may

well be that the rest of us take the danger too lightly. We must forestall this answer in advance. We are in no position to urge moderation on Washington unless our actions show that we are pressing forward urgently with our full contribution to the Western alliance. Indeed, if our performance appears slow, our exhortations about diplomacy may drive their hearers into greater frenzy. But if we are doing our part fully, willingly and speedily, than we can and must make every possible effort to reduce the alarmingly high temperature of Washington.

Canada has a very difficult role at the beginning of 1951.

The Commonwealth Meeting

MR. ST. LAURENT leaves early in the New Year to meet in London with his fellow Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth. It will be the first such meeting he has attended as Prime Minister, though he substituted for Mr. King at an earlier meeting.

Canada in recent years has sometimes seemed to be the "odd man out" at Commonwealth meetings. This was particularly so when economic and financial subjects were being discussed, because our Ministers have to speak for a dollar country and an American country. Hence we have been "typed" in some minds as if we bore the same relationship to the United States that Canadian "Scotch-type" whiskey bears to true Scotch. Even the London *Economist,* looking forward to this meeting, said: "India comes nearest to seeing the Russian point of view among the members of the Commonwealth, Canada the American." This is true, but it is farther from the point than *The Economist* usually is.

People who have tried to type Canada as an echo of the United States are now finding themselves greatly deceived. For Mr. St. Laurent's view on, for example but not exclusively, the Far Eastern situation will turn out to be closer to Mr. Nehru's than to Mr. Truman's. Probably the greatest interest of this meeting for Mr. St. Laurent will lie in the opportunity to deepen his understanding of Mr. Nehru's outlook. Ottawa is not tempted to underestimate the importance of the self-governing Asiatic countries. Indeed their membership has considerably stimulated Canada's interest in the Commonwealth.

Some Czech "Flaunting"

IT LOOKS as if we shall have to take on the U.S. State Department in our fight against the use of "flaunt" as if it had the meaning of "flout". A correspondent sends us a copy of a London newspaper of November 28 containing a textual quotation from an American Note to the Prague government suspending permission for Czech aircraft to fly over American-occupied Germany on their former routes. The Note complains of unauthorized flights by Czech aircraft on several occasions in November, and ends: "Unless an immediate reply is forthcoming explaining to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner the reasons for this disgraceful flaunting of accepted international practices, which are well known to the Czechoslovak government, it may be necessary to take more stringent measures."

What really happened, of course, was that the Czechs, not content with flouting the international practices, flaunted their floutings before the American authorities. The Czechs, whose knowledge of American English is probably limited, must have been surprised when they looked up their dictionaries and found that they were accused of a disgraceful "parading or showing off" of the accepted usages.

"Streetcar" Is Going Down Hill

Playwright's Aim at Shock Effect Rather than Poetic Quality Is Defect of What Is Called Great American Tragedy

by B. K. Sandwell

BOTH the performance and the audience of the Tennessee Williams play, "A Streetcar Named Desire," are going the way that was travelled earlier by the performance and the audience of "Tobacco Road." The piece is being more and more played for its "shock" effect upon the kind of audience which attends the theatre to see how far the hitherto accepted limitations of decency are being kicked out of the way; and the audience is more and more composed of that kind of people, and is less and less interested in what originally purported to be the serious subject-matter of the drama.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

This is, I suspect, an inevitable process in the case of a play written largely for the purpose of inducing such shock and not for sincere artistic effect. "Tobacco Road" was in its original performance a more honest piece of work than "Streetcar"; it originated as a novel, to which shock effect is less important. But its deliberate exploitation on the stage of certain aspects of crude animalism made it inevitable that it should descend ultimately into the category of what may be called the "success of disesteem."

Aristocracy in Decay

Mr. Williams's object, which incidentally can only be realized when a really great actress performs the part of Blanche DuBois, was to contrast the two possible destinies of a line of descent in which an alleged old tradition of aristocracy and refinement has fallen into decay. Of the two DuBois sisters, one has married a powerful, sensual, animalistic workingman entirely devoid of any delicacy of perception and behavior; the sexual relations between her and her husband are excellent, and we are clearly intended to feel that their child, who is born during the play, represents the desirable future of the human race as it is developing in the Southern States. The other, unmarried and financially dependent on her earnings as a school teacher, while retaining a pretense of gentility, has become a neurotic addicted to alcoholism and to promiscuous amours which she tries to cover up in her own mind with a glamour of romance. A series of reasons, or excuses, for this degradation are advanced in the course of the play, including a very early marriage with a sexual abnormal (which is promptly terminated by his suicide) and the painful experiences involved in living at home during the dying off of all the older members of the family. Having been dismissed from her school for immorality, and facing the end of any possible career as a prostitute, she comes in despair to the home of her sister, whose husband very reasonably gets rid of her to an asylum after destroying her last hope of salvation, a possible marriage with one of his friends, by revealing to him the nature of her past.

This sort of subject-matter, it seems to me, can be the material only of tragedy. It is too horrible for any other treatment. It is true that Mr. Williams does not call his play a tragedy, but that is because the public does not go to see plays which were written since Shakespeare and still call themselves tragedies—which is a pity, because the theatre, having re-developed a poetic sense, is much riper for tragedy today than it has been for a century. But besides not being called a tragedy, "Streetcar" has no tragic character, and no tragic language.

Mr. Williams has been highly praised for what is called his tragic symbolism. To me that symbolism appears entirely lacking in the poetic quality which it must have to produce tragic effect. We are asked to admire the symbolism by which Blanche is obsessed with the thought of her boy husband killing himself by taking the barrel of the revolver in his mouth and blowing out the back of his head. It is symbolic if you like, but is it poetic? We are told to note the significance of the action by which the sister's husband dons the pyjamas of his wedding night for the occasion when (under considerable provocation I admit) he violates Blanche while his own wife is having her baby at the hospital. Is this the kind of symbolism that raises the individual human event to the level of universal tragedy? Not for my money; and the more often I see the play (I have witnessed three performances now) the more completely devoid of tragic effect it seems to be. Uta Hagen, and probably also our own Judith Evelyn (whom I have not been privileged to see in the part), did manage by sheer technical skill to achieve a high level of power in the final scene when the asylum people come to carry Blanche off; but this no more proves a tragic quality in the piece itself than the similar *tours de force* of Sarah Bernhardt proved that all Sardou's plays were great drama.

I cannot help thinking that American dramatists and novelists, impressed with the work being done by their European contemporaries on a society in a state of decay, are trying to find similar material in their own nation, and have concluded that the most likely place for it is among the impoverished old-plantation families of the Southern States. But the plantation-owners, acquirers of rapid wealth by slave labor, were never a very good aristocracy to begin with, and they lost the best of their blood and all their wealth in the Civil War nearly a century ago. Blanche DuBois is not a decayed aristocrat, or indeed any kind of an aristocrat at all, any more than was the mother in "The Glass Menagerie." She is just a silly woman, brought up in an incredibly silly atmosphere of shabby gentility.

On Resolutions

WHEN I consider how each end of Dec.,
While others cast their cares aside, chagrin
Engulfs me, and I contemplate the wreck
Of what I am with what I might have been . . .

Wishing I owned far fatter store of wealth,
Wishing I were adjusted mentally,
Wishing I'd watched more closely (a) my health
And (b) the cards my partners led to me . . .

When I consider how each first of Jan.
I lack the backbone to admit defeat,
And in vain zeal to reconstruct the man
I fill with bright resolves a foolscap sheet . . .

When I consider how I've smashed so many,
This year I'll smarten up and not make any.

J.E.P.

1950: Year of A

DOM.-PROV. *Conference of Jan. started year nationally and peaceably. From l., Ontario's Frost, Defence Minister Claxton, NS's Macdonald, reporters.*

EXERCISE *Sweetbriar in Feb. gave Princess Pats opportunity to cut their teeth on Arctic warfare, near Yukon-Alaska border. "Enemy" lost decisively.*

—All photos CP

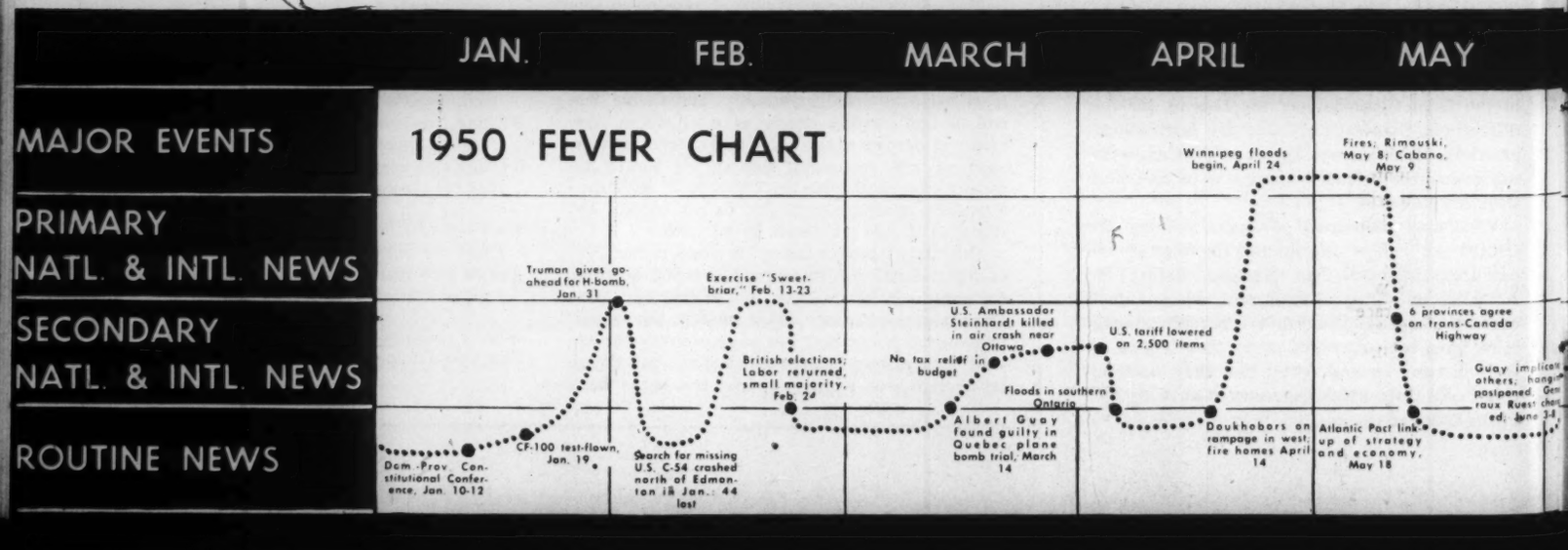
FIRE *gnawed away $20 million of Rimouski, Que., in May. Patients were safely removed from St. Joseph's Hospital, totally lost. Cabano fire soon followed.*

STANDPAT *budget by Finance Minister Abbott was March news.*

FLOODS *provided unwanted but easy April transport in Winnipeg.*

—International

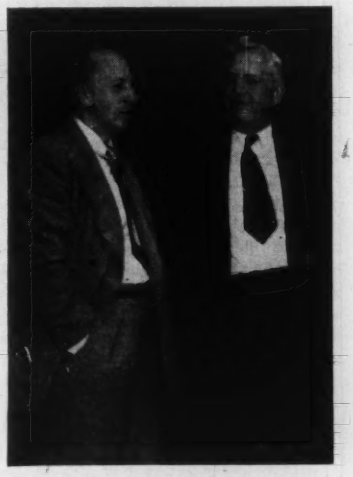
KOREAN WAR *breaking in June drew UN troops to Far East. First U.S. soldiers, flown from Japan, detrained at Taejon; were soon under fire of armored units.*


JAN.
FEB.
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
MAJOR EVENTS
1950 FEVER CHART
PRIMARY NATL. & INTL. NEWS
SECONDARY NATL. & INTL. NEWS
ROUTINE NEWS
Dom.-Prov. Constitutional Conference, Jan. 10-12
CF-100 test-flown, Jan. 19
Truman gives go-ahead for H-bomb, Jan. 31
Search for missing U.S. C-54 crashed north of Edmonton in Jan.; 44 lost
Exercise "Sweetbriar," Feb. 13-23
British elections; Labor returned, small majority, Feb. 24
No tax relief in budget
U.S. Ambassador Steinhardt killed in air crash near Ottawa
Floods in southern Ontario
Albert Guay found guilty in Quebec plane bomb trial, March 14
U.S. tariff lowered on 2,500 items
Doukhobors on rampage in west, fire homes April 14
Winnipeg floods begin, April 24
Fires, Rimouski, May 8; Cabano, May 9
Atlantic Pact link-up of strategy and economy, May 18
6 provinces agree on trans-Canada Highway

f Apprehension

EMBARKATION *of 350 Special Service Force troops took place at Seattle. They were to prepare advanced-training base in Pusan, Korea, for rest of brigade.*

DEATH *of ex-PM Mackenzie King in July was time of national mourning.*



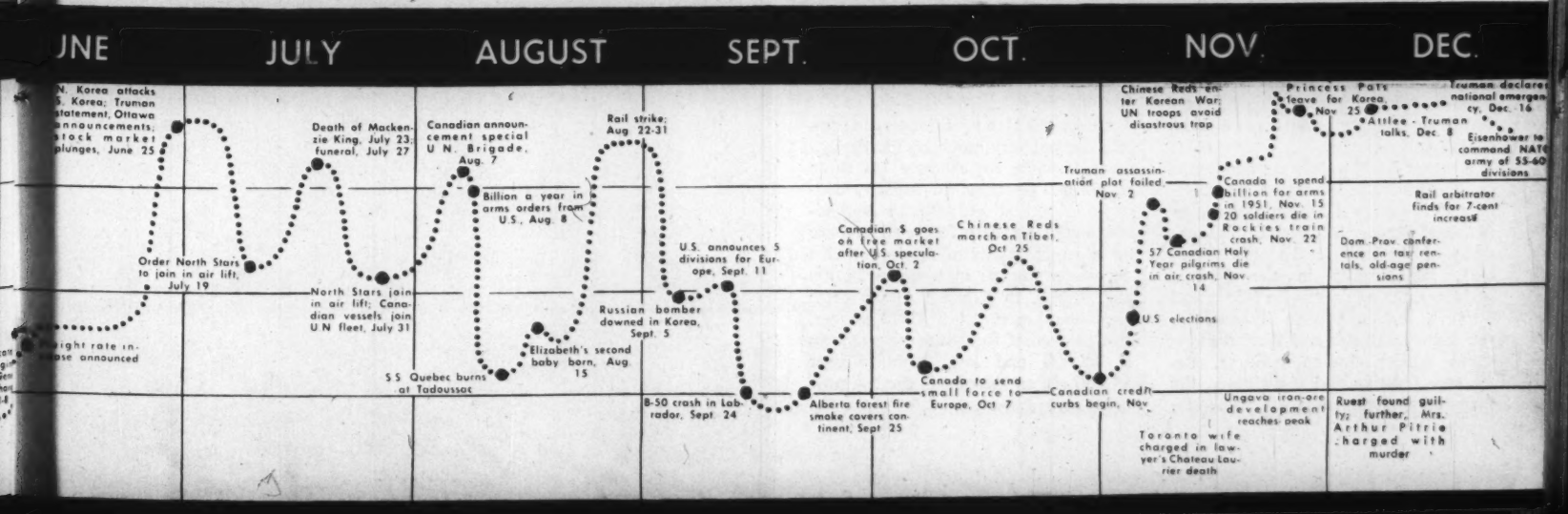
RAILSTRIKE *in August was headed by Frank Hall* (l.) *and A. R. Mosher.*

AFTERMATH *shot of one of our worst railway disasters shows tangle of remains; 20 died in the Nov. head-on collision of a troop train and trans-continental.*

SMOKEPALL *from Alberta forest fires blanketed Eastern Canada, Northern U.S. Montreal takes on dusk hues at Sept. midday; skyline lost familiarity.*

CHINESE *Reds' Korea smash-through brought PM Attlee to U.S., then Ottawa to meet our PM. With them: Maj.-Gen. Letson, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck.*

—SN chart by Hal Tracey and Kenneth Roberts


JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
N. Korea attacks S. Korea; Truman statement, Ottawa announcements, stock market plunges, June 25
Order North Stars to join in air lift, July 19
ight rate in- ase announced
Death of Mackenzie King, July 23, funeral, July 27
North Stars join in air lift; Canadian vessels join U.N. fleet, July 31
Canadian announcement special U.N. Brigade, Aug. 7
Billion a year in arms orders from U.S., Aug. 8
S.S. Quebec burns at Tadoussac
Elizabeth's second baby born, Aug. 15
Rail strike; Aug. 22-31
U.S. announces 5 divisions for Europe, Sept. 11
Russian bomber downed in Korea, Sept. 5
B-50 crash in Labrador, Sept. 24
Canadian $ goes on free market after U.S. speculation, Oct. 2
Alberta forest fire smoke covers continent, Sept 25
Chinese Reds march on Tibet, Oct 25
Canada to send small force to Europe, Oct. 7
Canadian credit curbs begin, Nov.
Chinese Reds enter Korean War; UN troops avoid disastrous trap
Truman assassination plot failed Nov. 2
57 Canadian Holy Year pilgrims die in air crash, Nov. 14
U.S. elections
Toronto wife charged in lawyer's Chateau Laurier death
Princess Pats leave for Korea, Nov. 25
Attlee - Truman talks, Dec. 8
Canada to spend billion for arms in 1951, Nov. 15
20 soldiers die in Rockies train crash, Nov. 22
Ungava iron-ore development reaches peak
Truman declares national emergency, Dec. 16
Eisenhower to command NATO army of 55-60 divisions
Rail arbitrator finds for 7-cent increase
Dom.-Prov. conference on tax rentals, old-age pensions
Ruest found guilty; further, Mrs. Arthur Pitrie charged with murder

A Sharp Look at the Bureaucrats

If You Find a Civil Servant Doing Something Useless, Don't Blame Him; Blame His Minister

by Michael Barkway

IN 19TH CENTURY England Thomas Carlyle wrote of the "Continental nuisance called Bureaucracy." In 20th Century America it goes without saying that everyone hates bureaucracy, even if he's not sure what a bureaucrat is. By definition (*OED*) he is "one who seeks to concentrate power in his bureau." In popular conception, he's just as likely to be a paper-pusher who never does anything. He can't, in fact, be both.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

We've just been committed, subject to Parliamentary approval, to finding another $26 million a year to pay higher wages to civil servants, while the Opposition clamors that the cost of government is already too high.

Actually a careful survey made last year showed that we are paying less of our national income to Government employees than the United States, Australia, or France. (U.K. figures could not be found on a comparable basis.) Our civil service payroll was 2.4 per cent of the national income. In the U.S. it was 2.7 per cent. In Australia it was 3.0 per cent, and in France 3.8 per cent. In numbers our Government employees were 3.06 per cent of the civilian labor force or 1.2 per cent of the population. In the U.S. they were 3.2 per cent of the labor force and 1.4 per cent of the population.

This was on the basis of 156,000 people working for the Government of Canada (excluding the CNR and the Crown Corporations). At the end of 1950 the regular civil service stood at 128,000, of whom about 110,000 came under the Civil Service Commission's rules. In the CS Commission's book there are 1,600 job classifications and 300 different pay scales. But more than two-thirds of Government employees fell into one of these three classes:

Some 36,000 of them are clerical and stenographic. Another 35,000 are doing indoor manual labor: stokers, cleaners, elevator operators, packers and storagemen. And a third group of 37,000 are "operating personnel": that is, mail-carriers, postal clerks, customs officers, immigration officers, National Employment Service and suchlike.

Another 7,600 people are numbered as "professional, scientific or technical." These are the chemists (*e.g.*, in National Research Council, Department of Agriculture Scientific Service), metallurgists in the Bureau of Mines, the engineers (in Mines and Surveys, Public Works, Transport), the doctors (Health and Welfare, Veterans Affairs, Indian Affairs), the lawyers (Justice and elsewhere), the economists (practically everywhere!).

This leaves certainly fewer than 20,000 who could even be suspected of being bureaucrats. Among them are the auditors and accountants (4,100), the foreign service officers and trade commissioners (who work for us abroad) and the income tax inspectors (who—if you want to put it that way—work *against* us at home). It also includes the "administrative grades," number 1,000. These administrative grades are the top ranks of the civil service. Even the professional men, as they rise towards the top, tend to become less professional and more administrative.

The number of civil servants being paid more than $8,000 a year is about 200. The number getting between $6,000 and $8,000 is about 700. If you take in all the people doing non-routine jobs, and earning more than, say, $5,000, you still have only 2,700.

Bait for Bigger Fish

The aristocrats of the civil service are the Deputy Ministers, who have very wide powers within their departments. They have power, though this is not generally realized nor often enough used, to release a temporary civil servant at any time for inefficiency; and the "temporaries" at present outnumber the "permanents" two-to-one. A permanent civil servant can only be fired by an order-in-council on the recommendation of his Deputy Minister: but it can be done. Maybe it should be done more often.

There are 23 Deputy Ministers. Two of them are paid $17,500 a year: Dr. Clifford Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, and Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, President of the National Research Council. Neither of them would have any difficulty getting more outside the Government service. Six other Deputy Ministers get $15,000 a year: Max Mackenzie of Trade and Commerce, Arnold Heeney of External Affairs, Gordon Taggart of Agriculture, V. W. Scully of Taxation, F. P. Varcoe of Justice, and General Hugh Young of Resources and Development. The rest of the deputies get $12,000 a year, and that includes men like C. M. Drury of National Defence, Arthur Mac-Namara of Labor, General E. L. M. Burns of Veterans Affairs, W. J. Turnbull of the Post Office.

Under the Deputy Ministers the top jobs depend very much on the department. Finance, for example, has three established positions for assistant deputy ministers at $12,000. In Agriculture under Gordon Taggart there are no assistant deputy ministers, just five department heads at between $8,000 and $9,000. In External Affairs there are several posts at $10,000 a year, and then chief foreign service officers at $8,000 and less. Nobody over $7,500 got an increase in the list, now being considered.

The popular conception of a senior civil servant is a man who has drudged all his life at paper work, filling in forms and passing them on, dodging responsibility so far as possible, and trying at all costs never to make a mistake, until promotion comes his way automatically. No doubt there are such: but the times are against them. They certainly don't get the big jobs.

Of the 23 Deputy Ministers, ten climbed the ladder of the permanent civil service; 13 came in from outside, some of them during the war. The Canadian Civil Service Commission has never accepted the idea that everyone who reaches the top of the pyramid had to start at the bottom. "To keep the service healthy and alive," says C. S. Bland, Chairman of the Commission, "you need a judicious addition of outside people at every level." That is certainly what we've got.

In the lower ranks pay has to be fixed on definite scales for each job. But that principle applies less and less as you go up the service. In a senior job involving direction of a staff and at least a measure of policy responsibility, the Civil Service Commission takes the view that the job is likely to become what the man makes of it. Accordingly the pay can be varied according to the man. Promotion is not nearly so automatic as outsiders sometimes think.

"Of course, we have some drones," says Commission Chairman Bland. "But there are very few in the higher ranks and not nearly as many as there were in the lower ranks."

Attraction: Service

Taking him by and large, the senior Canadian civil servant is a very hard-working and industrious animal. He's also very highly qualified. Why does he stay where he is if he could make more money elsewhere? There are countless individual reasons, no doubt; but a good many of them lie within the three things Mr. Bland lists as the chief attractions of the civil service. It's of no interest, as he says, to the gambler-type. It does attract the man who finds his satisfaction in doing a job well for its own sake. It attracts the man who is devoted to specialized research. And it attracts people who find their main satisfaction in a sense of service.

It attracts, incidentally, more young men than it will take. One of the main sources of recruitment for the admin-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

CIVIL SERVICE HEAD: *C. H. Bland. His people have three reasons for staying.*

—Capital Press

—Manitoulin Expositor

MAGISTRATE *Edward R. Tucker of Cochrane, Ont.*, (third l.) *is Indian chief.*

FREE LIVES NOT FREE

Magistrate Tucker Offers Suggestions For Helping Our Canadian Indians

by Margaret Ness

THERE'S a crusading magistrate in Cochrane, Ontario. He wants something done about the conditions of the Indians in Northern Ontario. This man not only speaks their Ojibway language but he pleads their cause at every opportunity.

For 30 years, as judicial officer of the area in which they live, he's come to know them well. And he says, we're all too complaisant about these people. We talk glibly about Indian treaties, the money paid out to each and every Indian from the Chief down to the newest papoose, and about the benign governmental interest in their welfare.

Nonsense, scolds Magistrate Edward R. Tucker. The Indians in Northern Ontario are always undernourished, sometimes starving, and they've been weaned from their ancestral ways just enough to make them helpless.

He admits the Indian problem in Canada (126,000 Indians, according to the 1950 Canadian Almanac) is a complex one. Many Indians have been assimilated . . . in the farming lands of southern Ontario, on the coastal strip of BC where they find lucrative employment in the salmon fisheries and canning factories, and on the western plains, where the Blackfeet are among wealthiest tribes in Canada.

Some Indian Reserves Rich

Many of these 2,200 Indian reserves are comparatively rich and thriving. But the Indians on the coastal areas of Hudson and James Bays (eastern Manitoba, northern Ontario and western Quebec) are just too far away and too scattered for easy administration and not far enough away, like Eskimos, for special attention.

For the all-over solution of the Canadian Indian problem the Magistrate urges the franchise without interfering with any of their treaty rights or benefits which they now receive as Indians. This enfranchisement would, of course, affect Ontario's James Bay Indians, too. But at the moment, Magistrate Tucker is more concerned with just keeping them alive. In the 1,000 miles from Cochrane to the shores of Hudson Straits where these poverty-stricken Indians live, the infant mortality rate is 10 to 15 times greater than the average for all of Canada, and tuberculosis is rampant.

Magistrate Tucker doesn't talk from hearsay. He has lived in northern Ontario all his life; was born at Manitowaning. And in the line of duty he has been all over this little-known region of thick timber and countless lakes. He, also, has the written backing of reports by committees investigating the conditions of James Bay and Norway House Indians.

Dr. Tisdall's Report

Committees were independent and were not paid by the Indian Affairs Branch or any other Government organization. Heading the committees were Dr. R. P. Vivian, former Minister of Health for Ontario and now on the staff of McGill University, and the late Dr. Frederick F. Tisdall of the Sick Children's Hospital.

Dr. Tisdall made three trips to Norway House (Manitoba) in 1941, 1943 and 1944. In his 1947 report he said, in part: "The majority of the Indians had so many obvious evidences of malnutrition that if you or I were in the same condition, we would demand hospitalization at once . . . the TB death rate was just 50 times the tuberculosis rate among the white population of Manitoba . . . the Indian in that area was not keen mentally."

And the reason? Reported Dr. Tisdall: "We believed they were sick primarily because their food was not sufficient nor of the proper type to allow them to be healthy." The committees discovered that 85 per cent of the calories in the food bought by these Indians came from white flour, lard and sugar . . . foods almost entirely lacking in vitamins and deficient in minerals.

All of this applies to the northern Ontario Indians, too. And conditions haven't improved in the last few years, says Magistrate Tucker. If anything, they are worse. In fact, Dr. Tisdall stated in his report that the Indians in the Canadian bush have degenerated both physically and mentally during the last 40 years.

And with the Indians only getting a few hundred dollars for their year's catch, naturally they can't buy good food. No wonder they're susceptible to any and all diseases.

Then Magistrate Tucker turns to the schooling. He praises the Church schools—Protestant and Roman Catholic—for their interest in the Indians but, he reported in a letter to the Educational Survey Officer of the Indian Affairs Branch, they are going about the schooling in the wrong way. In the present set-up Indian children are brought in to the schools, are taught in the Canadian manner and then are sent back to the reserves. That is all right where the reserves are near civilization and what the children are taught can be turned to practical use.

For the James Bay Indians it has not proved to be of help. "After graduating from the boarding school," reports Magistrate Tucker, "the Indian children have not sufficient education and initiative to compete with the white man, and they have lost the initiative and desire to go back to the trap line and follow the Indian mode of life."

The solution to the James Bay Indian problem? It's twofold, according to the Magistrate. First, the transfer of Indian affairs from the Federal Government to the provincial governments. He feels that the problems in each province are mostly peculiar to that province and could be dealt with under existing provincial machinery. For example, the Ontario Department of Health could be expanded to take in the question of the health of the James Bay Indians. At present it is only one of the many concerns that bedevil the one Indian agent in charge of this vast northland. And, points out this Magistrate champion of Indian rights, "in the hands of one man rests the arbitrary power to direct the everyday life and movements of every Indian in Canada. Regardless of how benevolent the intentions, this is contrary to every modern principle governing the lives of free men."

Then, with the provincial government in charge of the Indians in its own territory, the schooling could go to the Indians, instead of the Indians coming to it. Magistrate Tucker suggests that schools should be established at the various Indian settlements to operate only in summer when the Indians are not out on the trap line and gather, as is their custom, to spend the summer at the various trading posts. "These schools should include the three R's but with special stress on food values and living habits."

"Flying Chief"

Magistrate Tucker has the Indian problem very much in his mind as he travels around northern Ontario on his duties. And the Indians appreciate his tireless work on their behalf. Two years ago, at the fourth annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Amalgamated Indian Tribes of the Province of Ontario, he was made an honorary Indian chieftain. He is now Chief *Bebamash Ogima*—"Flying Chief"—so called because he makes his magisterial rounds by plane as much as possible. He is a flier from away back; saw service in World War I in the Royal Flying Corps.

—CBC

CONTRAST *between concern for mere survival of Indians in Ontario and concern for preservation of their culture might be drawn with reference to the recent folk-opera produced by BC teacher, Frank Morrison, also on CBC. "Tzinquaw" had all-Indian cast, narrated fight between whale and Thunderbird.*

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

DISTRIBUTION *of new Canadian shoes by Mrs. Pattie Tanner on church steps in Pietransieri, Italian village.*

POLISH *child in France gets Canadian parcel*

You Can Turn Tears to Laughter

Through the Canadian Save the Children Fund You Can Help to Bring Comfort and Warmth and Hope to Thousands of Europe's Children

by Pattie Tanner

PIETRANSIERI is a tiny mountain village in Italy. During the war the enemy lined up 150 men, women and children and shot them. The village still mourns — even the children are strangely subdued and the women wear black. On the spot of the massacre is a new church. There, on the steps (*see cut above*), I helped distribute used clothing from the Save the Children Federation of the U.S. and new shoes from the Canadian Save the Children Fund*.

It had a chastening effect. No one living in a land of plenty can realize the tremendous joy that our cast-off garments give to needy families, not only in Italy, but in all devastated countries.

Bundles received, the people disappeared, only to return wearing their gifts. They gathered in laughing groups. Little girls tried on gay parkas and scarves, giggling and comparing treasures. The climax was the new shoes from Canada. Shoes are the Italian child's first need. Many have none even to walk to school. In one village, a boy cut up old car tires and tied them on his feet. In Pietransieri mothers actually kissed the new shoes and offered up prayers for the kind Canadian donors.

Refugee Camps Are Grim

For a week I visited refugee camps in Bavaria. Here indeed is community living in the raw. It is trying enough to live in a small space with one's own family. But many unfortunate refugees live in a one-barrack-room with sometimes ten different families, often of different nationalities.

When you enter such a camp you find indescribable confusion. Swarms of old people, parents, teen-agers and toddlers stand around, sit listlessly or even lie in bed in full view. They stare apathetically at you but register no surprise. Garments hang on lines . . . diapers, underwear, torn socks smelling of perspiration. Suitcases are piled everywhere. The scene looks like a temporary centre but some refugees have been there for three years. There is nowhere else to go.

From camp to camp the picture changes little. A few people try to obtain a little privacy by hanging grey blankets on string to make a room, perhaps all of 4′ by 4′. There parents "live" with five or six children. Most of the space is taken up with beds. Teen-age boys and girls share the same bed; grown sons sleep with their mothers. Sometimes there are no beds—just a primitive stove.

The occupants would smile apologetically, shake hands eagerly as if hoping against hope you might be able to help. Alas! You never can. And what will be the effect of this community living on teen-agers, forced to live every moment in the open and to hear domestic quarrels aired endlessly from one end of the barracks to the other!

I was impressed with the effort made in the German camps to keep the tiny space allotted as tidy and clean as possible with little water and a minimum of soap. But every day these unhappy people lose a bit more of their innate decency, become more hopeless and a little nearer the point of giving up altogether. Some break loose and wander the countryside as vagrants.

The influx of refugees into Germany has comprised more than the total population of both Denmark and Sweden. It is an unending problem. In addition to thousands from Soviet-controlled countries, there is a steady stream of "black" crossers from the Eastern Zone into the Western. Over 500 a day report at the Reception camps. Others, haunted by fear, cross and disappear, to exist as beggars. In Bavaria alone there are 60,000 boys from 14 years up, wandering from village to village, looking for work. But there is no work. Consequently they get into trouble.

HUNDREDS *like this child are saved by Fund.*

This age group is in urgent need of good leadership. The Swedish Save the Children Fund is building and equipping Youth Hostels to accommodate 50 young people at a time. There they will be fed, housed and apprenticed to trades, to help combat the danger of a return to the "Cult of Violence." The Canadian Save the Children Fund sends shipments of clothing and soap to the Swedish Fund for the refugee camps.

Soap Is as Precious as Gold

"Please ask Canada to go on helping us," said a little Greek teacher as she thanked me for the gifts from Canada that had reached her. Looking at her—at the frightful desolation of the village, at the inhabitants huddled in groups, at the misery of her small pupils—I marvelled that she had courage to carry on at all. Her village was one of the many I visited by jeep at a time when Greece was anything but warm and pleasant. We passed village after village completely destroyed.

At that time over 2,000,000 villagers of these mountains became refugees. Now they are returning home but *to* nothing, *with* nothing. Many villages can only be reached by mule or donkey. They need tools, food, clothing, blankets, shoes and soap. In Greece, as elsewhere, soap is as precious as gold and as scarce.

Greece herself is doing her best to care for her children. Athens is full of institutions for sick and abandoned children but all are so poverty-stricken that you wonder how they keep going. The World War and the terribly cruel civil strife left Greece with little means within the country to cope with the problem. There are thousands of needy children. Among the outside organizations trying to help is the British Save the Children Fund. Through them the Canadian Fund supplies food, clothing and shoes.

The hopes that New Year's always stir will be especially exciting for Europe's children this New Year.

*The Canadian Save the Children Fund is part of an international movement founded in Great Britain in 1919 to care for child victims of World War 1. Canadian National Headquarters: 36 Toronto St., Toronto.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

TRAFFIC LIFT

SOMETHING out of Buck Rogers may lie in store for the future businessman of London, Ont., under plans now being studied by City Council.

If the plans come to maturity, the business office worker one day will drive his automobile to a great stretch of flatland beside the Thames River, step aboard a swift-moving mechanical stairway, climb 80 feet, step off the stairway onto loop buses, and move quickly to his place of business three to four blocks away.

London's business area, blocked by barriers natural and otherwise, has been compressed into the same area, roughly four blocks each way, which served it when the city was half its present size. With scarcely a public parking lot in that space, traffic congestion and parking problems have kept a seven-man committee of planners busy for months.

They noted that one edge of the business area stops at a cliff 80 feet high, which drops down to extensive flatlands beside the Thames River. Those flatlands could accommodate 3,000 cars, with spaces ready for 500 within a year.

They recommended to City Council that the natural parking space be developed, that escalators carry the motorists to the top of the cliff, and buses distribute them through the confined business area.

PROPER SPIRIT

FOR 15 years Windsor Boards of Education have been giving evidence of the tolerance prevailing in Windsor as between various religious and racial groups. It is in the form of a joint annual pre-Christmas banquet held by the Board of Education and the Separate School Board.

At this annual affair the school boards and their officials meet on convivial terms, its chairmanship rotating. This year it was A. M. McNamara, Inspector of the Separate Schools, who presided.

To enlarge the spirit and goodwill evoked by the banquet, this year the members of the Windsor Suburban Area High School Board were invited. In the few brief speeches allowed, the ideal of cooperation and harmony between the boards is stressed.

Quebec:

THE WITNESSES

FOUR years ago, a Court of King's Bench jury at St. Georges de Beauce found Aimé Boucher, a farmer, guilty of seditious libel. Like hundreds of his fellow-believers, Boucher had distributed pamphlets entitled "Quebec's Burning Hate For God And Christian Freedom Is The Shame Of All Canada." The pamphlets had been printed by the Witnesses of Jehovah.

Boucher's lawyers appealed. First to the Quebec Court of Appeals, where a three-to-two decision upheld the Crown. Next step was the Supreme Court which then still functioned under the old law with seven judges. That was last year and, a few months ago, by a majority decision, the court ruled that Boucher was entitled to a new trial because the judge's charge had not been clear.

But Boucher's lawyers were not happy. Back they went, this time to the full bench of nine judges, and asked that the case be re-opened. They received permission to do so, but were warned that any new decision might be less favorable than the old ruling.

Last week, as hundreds of members of the sect who have cases pending eagerly listened, the country's highest tribunal acquitted Boucher by a five-to-four decision. The minority, led by the Chief Justice, still believed that justice would better be served by ordering a new trial.

Notable in the majority, was Mr. Justice Kerwin, who had held a different view last time.

Said he: "An intention to bring the administration of justice into hatred (the pamphlet complained about the treatment of Witnesses) and contempt is not seditious unless there is also the intention to incite violence against it." Such intention, he and four other judges held, was lacking in the case.

The following day, as courts throughout Quebec got ready to dispose of similar cases pending, *The Montreal Star* commented:

"The pamphlet was provocative. So was Milton's Areopagitica. They are the products of dissent and it is surely not for the courts of this country to put the seal of authoritarian approval on the persecution of dissenters. What is called for here is moderation and tolerance—tolerance on the part of the majority and moderation on the part of the minority in the presentation of their views. . ."

—CP

NEW MAYOR: *Fred J. Hume, electrical contractor and part owner of the New Westminster Royals' hockey team, was elected mayor of Vancouver last month. With a victory smile, he is shown after his victory over Mayor Charles Thompson. Before moving to Vancouver, he was the Mayor of New Westminster for nine years.*

—Tony Archer

BALLET SCENE: *"The Sleeping Beauty," last week's pantomime by Vancouver Little Theatre, with special lighting equipment imported from England and the U.S. Script was by Director Ian Dobbie; ballet direction by Mara McBirney.*

Alberta:

FARMERS' FAME

MEN who have made outstanding contributions in the field of agriculture are to be honored in a "Hall of Fame" being established by the Provincial Government.

Five have been chosen by a committee of agriculture officials. The names will be tabulated in the main hall of the Department of Agriculture in the legislative buildings.

In the first group chosen for their notable achievements are: the late Dr. Henry Wise Wood, pioneer organizer and head of the United Farmers of Alberta for many years; the late Joseph Harvey Johnston, manager of the University of Alberta farm for many years; Claude Gallinger, Edmonton district farmer and one of the continent's leading Shorthorn breeders; Frank Collicut, of Crossfield, a pioneer rancher and prominent Hereford breeder; Charles S. Noble, of Nobleford, also a leading Alberta farmer and foremost exponent of soil conservation practices.

PRAIRIE TREWS

OFFICIALS of the Calgary Public Library did a quick double-take as they came to a brief reference to the foothills city in a new book, "The United Nations and their Problems", written by British author Hebe Spaull.

"In County Calgary, in the Province of Alberta", Miss Spaull blandly tells her readers, "you might rub your eyes in astonishment and wonder if you had not somehow got into Scotland by mistake, for you would not only see many people wearing kilts but they would actually be talking Gaelic and those that spoke English would do so with an unmistakable Scots accent."

"Those blue jeans aren't blue jeans", explained *The Calgary Herald*. "They're trews."

Saskatchewan:

NAMING NAMES

ONLY a few people know the sprawling wilderness of northern Saskatchewan — trappers, prospectors, fishermen. In this area, encompassing more than half the province, are thousands of unnamed lakes, rivers, bays and peninsulas whose existence was unknown until the past few years when aerial mapping brought them to light.

Since 1947 the Provincial Government has conducted an intensive place-naming program in which about 500 new names have been designated for previously unnamed physical features of the area.

An estimated 50,000 names are still needed to complete the program.

Of the new names added to the maps, most of them have come from the honor roll of Saskatchewan servicemen and women who died during the last war. The department is now seeking from next of kin, the names and particulars of another 3,000 Saskatchewan servicemen and women who lost their lives.

When these names are used to locate physical features of the province, the data will be filed with provincial and federal archives.

REPRIEVE

FARMER Kaspar Beck of Allan, Sask., owed the Federal Government around $28,000 for income tax, the result of six years' farming operations. He farmed 25 quarter-sections of land (4,000 acres) and ruled his family of 17 with a firm hand. All of them lived around Beck's acres, although some were married. Finally, after all efforts to persuade the German-Russian patriarch to make a settlement of the tax debt had failed, the sheriff sold the land by auction on Oct. 24. The land brought only $21,000, although its original cost was around $80,000 and its present value probably in excess of $100,000.

After the sale, Beck's family walked sadly from the courthouse in Saskatoon, their years of work all apparently lost.

The sons then started frantic efforts to halt the sale being approved by the court in Saskatchewan, and the Saskatchewan Mediation Board intimated every attempt would be made to block the deal, some of the land having been sold for trifling amounts. Some of the purchasers agreed to renounce their claims, others (called "speculators") would not consent.

Today the Beck family is smiling again. E. M. Hall, KC, canny Saskatoon lawyer, discovered that the impending sale had not been advertised, as required by law, in the newspaper closest to where the Becks lived. It

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had been advertised widely in many agencies but the Viscount *Sun* (its Allan circulation under 10) had not printed word of the sale. It was the loophole needed by Hall—and probably welcomed by all authorities who hated the family being dispossessed, even though they had no sympathy for the stubborn Beck.

Now the sale will probably be voided, the land reverting to the family, and it is reported enough cash is available to pay the income tax debt.

Manitoba:

MORE AND BETTER?

MONOGAMOUS marriage was condemned by a trio of University of Manitoba co-eds during a debate recently, and they came close to proving that time-honored institution a dismal failure.

In fact, the girls, members of Delta Phi Epsilon sorority, almost convinced judges that a household managed by a half-dozen little helpmates would be the epitome of harmony and efficiency.

Three male students, members of Zeta Beta Tau fraternity, upholding the affirmative in "Resolved that monogamous marriage is desirable in our society," won out by one vote.

The co-eds, Eleanor Lavin, Dorothy Dyson and Maxine Doctoroff, argued in favor of polygamy. They contended that from the union with more than one wife there would be numerous children who would have to share with brothers and sisters, making a more satisfactory family life and teaching them the basic principles of democracy.

The co-eds pointed out that there was a surplus of women who were becoming frustrated spinsters who would never marry. Polygamy would do away with this situation allowing the women to lead more satisfactory, helpful and contented lives.

For the affirmative Jerry Brodie, Harvey L. Pollock and Edwin J. Steinberg argued that polygamy would result in wreaking mental havoc within the race of males. Favoritism and jealousy would be rife.

The judges were Dean C. N. Halstead of United College; Miss Vivian Durden, program director of the YWCA and M. H. MacKenzie, personnel manager of the Hudson's Bay Company.

—CP

TAPESTRY FOR CANADA. *Prime Minister St. Laurent beams his thanks for the huge tapestry France has given Canada. The magnificent piece of work depicts the 900-square-mile area to be turned into a National Capital district and which has been planned by France's Jacques Greber. The Prime Minister is holding the painting from which the eight-by-ten-foot tapestry was made. Mr. Greber stands at right.*

BARRAGE

PEDESTRIANS and motorists at Winnipeg's well known intersection of Portage and Main suddenly found it raining manhole covers recently. A gas leak caused three underground explosions which blew three manhole covers 20 feet into the air and split a fourth in two.

A construction company bulldozer working on an excavation on Portage Avenue tore up a gas service pipe. Gas leaked into the various utility ducts and conduits. A spark from a traffic light mechanism underground ignited the gas causing the explosions.

Fortunately the blasts occurred just prior to the noon rush-hour period with the result traffic was comparatively light. Only one person was hurt. The explosions did not interfere with the supply of power although a traffic tie-up occurred as persons rushed out of office buildings, and from other adjacent areas to see what had caused the blasts that shook the district.

■ Winnipeg may undergo a mock air attack to test its civil defence program, the chairman of the city's civil defence organization, Alderman J. Gurzon Harvey, has announced.

First job of the newly organized civil defence organization, he said, will be the preparation of draft plans embodying what each service should do with its available resources. After the plans have been drafted, the launching of a mock attack should be made to test the defence scheme under actual operating conditions.

New Brunswick:

EXTRA-MURAL

SAINT JOHN has always hungered for a university of its own. The port city doesn't enjoy its gloomy distinction of being the largest community in Canada without a centre of higher learning.

Fredericton has its University of New Brunswick, and Moncton now has two Acadian degree-conferring institutions — Assomption College for boys and Notre Dame d'Acadie for girls—as well as St. Joseph's University 12 miles away at Memramcook. Several towns in the province have universities, too, But the nearest thing that Saint John, the principal city, possesses is the Law School of UNB—which after all is only one department of a university.

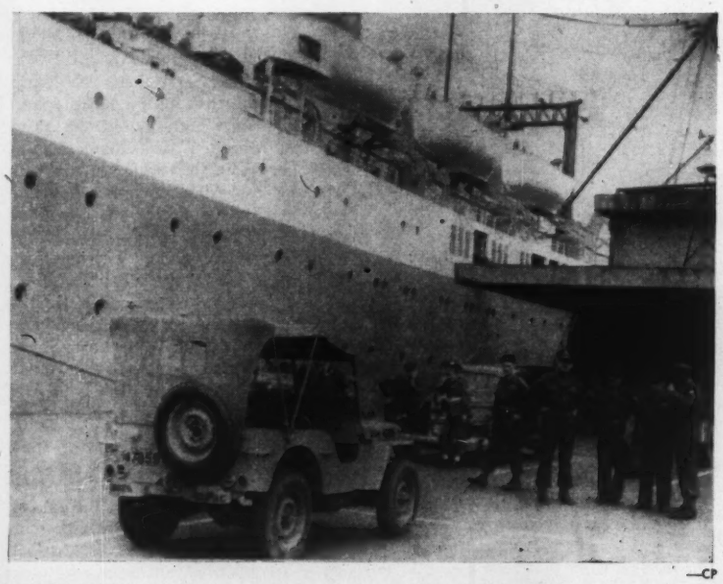
And so there is no college-town atmosphere in Saint John, and young people in pursuit of advanced education have to leave home.

But in one respect, at least, the lack will soon be alleviated. Early in the new year the University of New Brunswick plans to establish extension courses, carrying full credit for degrees, in Saint John. Members of the UNB faculty will lecture to these classes two days each week.

Primarily intended for school teachers who find that acquiring degrees by attending summer-vacation courses alone is a long-drawn-out process, the classes will be open also to anyone with matriculation qualifications who wishes to take part.

Twenty-three courses in such subjects as English, politics, education, mathematics, languages, psychology, sociology and history have been listed and those to be conducted in Saint John will be selected according to demand.

Later, if enough interest develops, there will also be short courses in child psychology, mental hygiene and other subjects for students not seeking degrees.



—CP

BRIEF STOP *in Yokohama, Japan, was made by the Second Battalion, PPCLI, on its way to the Korean trouble area. Troops discovered that they were not to occupy the previously prepared billets there but would rough it under canvas. Here is the advance party in Japan on the pier. The unit is near Pusan.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

1951: A FATEFUL YEAR

If European Morale Not Bolstered This Year Continent May Succumb to Soviet Blackmail

by Willson Woodside

FOR better or for worse, 1951 will probably mark a turning point for the Western world. Depending on how we use its precious months, weeks and days, it can see the revival of the morale and the development of the unity of the West, or it can leave Europe impotent and open to Soviet blackmail, lost to Communism whether actually overrun or not.

© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

What it cannot do, even if we improved on every hour, is make us militarily strong. That simply cannot be done within a year; so 1951 will be a period of acute danger. Will our weakness tempt the Soviets to attack? Will our efforts to build up strength bring them to strike soon rather than later? We don't know. We have only Mr. Churchill's opinion that nothing the West may do within the next two years will "provoke" the Soviets to go to war.

But already this idea that one should not "provoke" the Soviets has become a powerful deterrent to a European defensive effort. The Soviet effort to blackmail the Atlantic Pact delegates at Brussels should be taken with the utmost seriousness. They are clever. They only say now that they will not tolerate the rearming of Germany; and their propaganda makes the point that the Chinese Communists gave a similar warning that they would not tolerate the passing of the 38th Parallel, "and you see what has happened."

Soviet Blackmail

Schumacher's threat that his Social Democrats will organize a national movement to prevent a German defence effort shows how effective this line has been with the large majority of Germans. But our military leaders have said over and over again that Europe cannot be defended without the Germans. If their effort is not secured, then France is left more open to Soviet blackmail.

With a vivid memory of how Hitler blackmailed all his neighbors, I can well imagine the progress of Soviet blackmail. First, don't provoke us by backing German rearmament. Then, don't provoke us by giving bases on your territory to the American "imperialists." Don't provoke us by building up your armies. Don't provoke us by cracking down on local Communists. And so on.

Let no one underestimate the strength of this blackmail, backed by the ever-present threat of the Red Army which, by universal acceptance, could "roll to the Channel and the Pyrenees in three weeks"; and by the ability of the Soviets to drop such atomic bombs as they have on European cities, if not on American.

The Germans have a common saying: "Perhaps America would win the final battle, but it is the first battle which would settle our fate." Now a French writer, Albert Mousset, has said that "France sees the American tamer face the Soviet bear in its cage. France does not doubt that the tamer will win in the end. Unfortunately, France is in the cage."

This is the mood in which a very great number of Europeans viewed the Brussels Conference of the Atlantic Pact nations. It is sickening to read the headline in a big Canadian paper: "Ike to Lead Western Army of 750,000." That "army" is a paper plan, which it has taken 20 months to evolve and which assumes that three more years are available to build the Western defence force. 150,000 of these "troops" which don't exist are purely theoretical German soldiers, whose raising has not been agreed to, by a long way, by either the French *or the Germans.*

But it is the holiday season, and it will give the readers a good feeling to read about the genial Ike and his mighty army. Other headlines I have seen, since I returned, such as "Money, Equipment, Not Fighting Forces, Canada's Part in Pact" are supposed to be cheering too, I suppose. I am only reminded of the famous saying of Wellington, as he reviewed a draft of reinforcements sent out to him during the Peninsular War: "Gentlemen, I cannot conceive what effect your appearance will have on the enemy, but frankly, it terrifies me."

Who, exactly, do we think is going to raise the forces to defend the West, if a sizeable nation like our own, which suffered no occupation or devastation in the war and relatively small casualties, and which has since enjoyed five years without strain and been able to strengthen itself both in population and industrial equipment, is not to contribute any fighting forces?

Are we to rely for our defence upon the British, who sacrificed and suffered so much more than we did; upon the French, who suffered more than the British in two wars, are one-third Communist and probably another third neutralist or defeatist; upon the Germans, who are very far from having recovered from overwhelming defeat, devastation, partition and occupation; or upon the Italians?

The Arms and the Will

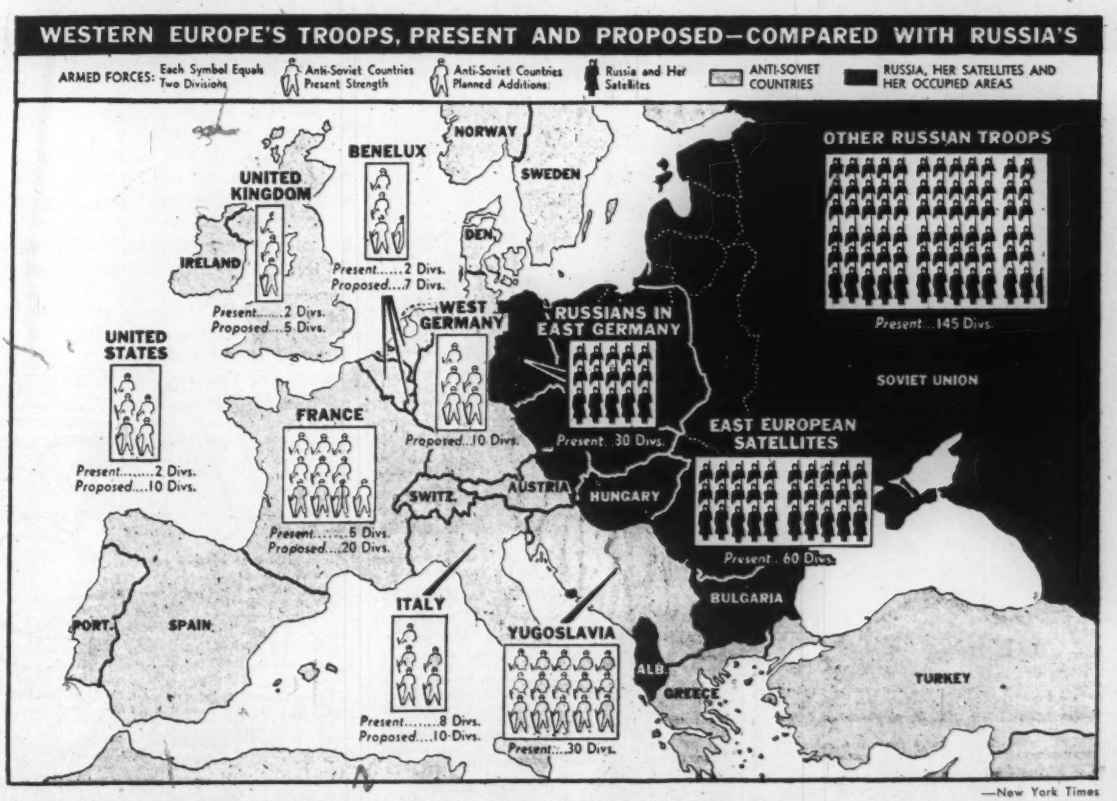
This would be no worse than folly, perhaps fatal folly; but it would be pure indecency if we were to count on the small Dutch nation to fight for us, just because we have given them arms out of our warehouses.

In those warehouses are stored, right today, arms for another five divisions, two of them armored divisions. It is not a case, this time, of training our men with wooden rifles and beaverboard tanks while they wait years for real arms to be produced. It is simply a matter of seeing the danger and summoning the will to take up the perfectly good arms, the best we had left or could buy at the end of the war, lying in grease in our warehouses, where they are defending nobody.

—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor
TIME TO LOOK THE OTHER WAY

This means "conscription," a word before which Canadian politicians have long quailed. If we cannot swallow that term, it had better be changed to National Service—or National Salvation. While we are still being fooled by our government that a 10,000-man "Special Force" and a wing of fighter planes is a sufficient Canadian contribution to the defence of the West, "at present"— as though it were still early instead of being very late—listen to what Governor Dewey told the Americans a few days ago.

He has called for Universal Military Service; increase of the U.S. Army from the present 14 divisions to not less than 100; increase of the U.S. Air Force from the present 48 groups to 80; and the taking of the Navy out of "mothballs." A full quarter of U.S.



—New York Times

SHADOW ARMY *faces a real army: Twenty months of committee work have produced this paper plan for Atlantic Army; actual forces still to be raised. Note the blank for Canada; also flank positions of Yugoslavia and Turkey.*

productive capacity must be diverted to defence, he says, and this rearmament program financed "as we go" through heavy taxes, to fight inflation. All Americans over age 17, men and women, should be registered, so that the full "manpower" resources of the nation can be used.

Further, Dewey calls for a clear statement of major U.S. foreign policy aims, and a specific decision on the parts of the world the U.S. will help to defend. Military alliances should be formed with such peoples as the Turks and Yugoslavs, who are standing firm with powerful armies against Soviet threats. Finally, and I think, most important of all: "We must abandon our defensive mood . . . We should launch the kind of moral and political campaign which can take advantage of the fatal weaknesses of dictators who attempt to rule 800,000,000 people with an iron hand . . . We must start turning the thing around. From the outside every dictatorship looks hard and formidable. Inside they are rotten. Let's get busy and exploit the rottenness of Soviet Russia."

"THE hour is very late — I do not know how late. Whether we still have a day or a year or two years, not a second should be lost. If we respond with all our strength, with all our hearts and courage, I do not know what it will cost . . . but I do know we will save our souls, and with God's help we will save our country and the cause of human liberty."

How much later is it going to be before we hear such a call in Canada? How long is it to be before the mortal danger is appreciated, and courage and honor impel us to give a lead, instead of tagging along behind?

The least we should plan to do in 1951 is to fill out the Special Force to a full division and send it to Europe by late spring. Another division should be raised and sent over before the end of the year. Two more divisions should be planned for reserve in this country. The arms are available.

Of course it will mean Universal Service. How can anyone believe that we can save this great free country, or maintain an honorable position in an alliance with Britain, the United States and the rest of the Atlantic nations without it?

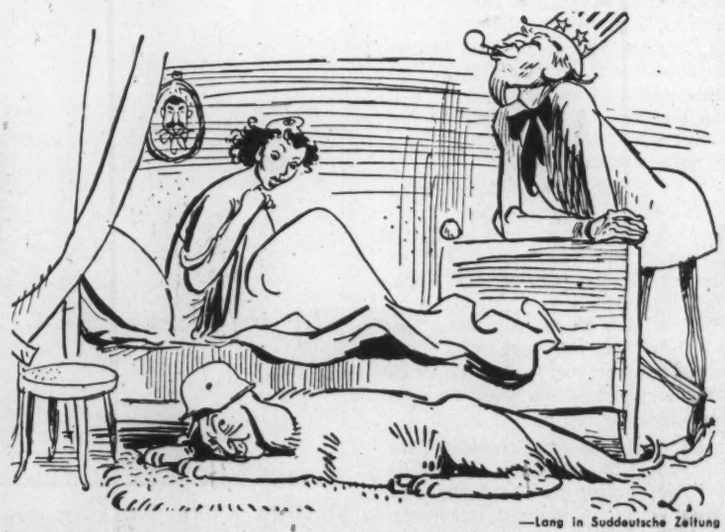
—International

DEWEY: *"We will save our souls . . ."*

WHILE we are mobilizing military strength we should be mobilizing ideas. There are many, many ways of strengthening European morale which we have not even tried. In London, an editor of *The Economist* suggested to me an idea which seems to have great promise. Recalling the high morale of the French units which were trained in Britain during the war, he asked why we could not take a couple of French divisions to Canada and the U.S. for training, get them away from the depressing home atmosphere, reinvigorate them and send them back to spread this among a whole corps or army. The same could be done for the early German formations, or for Italian units.

Another idea he threw up was the raising of a European Legion, by guaranteeing its young recruits the chance of overseas emigration, if they wished, after five years' service. And could we not strike a most effective blow against Stalin by offering refuge, work and emigration to Red Army men, Soviet or satellite citizens, who flee to our side — or full support in anti-Stalinist activity, if they are prepared for that?

Not only have we "not begun to fight;" we have scarcely begun to think about what can and must be done. *—Willson Woodside*



—Lang in Suddeutsche Zeitung

FRANCE, *looking at new European watchdog: "How big he is, and no muzzle."*

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THE SUPREME COMMANDER

Bi-Partisan and Allied Support for Eisenhower As a Devoted Practitioner of Cooperation

Washington.

THE appointment, at long last, of General Dwight D. Eisenhower to the supreme command of the forces of the West brings back into power a 60-year-old man who has never been very far from it since he ostensibly retired for life in 1948 to the Presidency of Columbia University. Since then, he has steadfastly resisted the attempts of the Republican Party to bring him into their fold, and having spurned the temptation to use his military prestige for political ends, Eisenhower will take up his new post as one of the few American leaders having the confidence and respect of both the Democrats and the Republicans.

Until 1942, when he was picked out of relative obscurity to be the Commander of the European Theatre of operation, Eisenhower had followed the routine rounds of a military career, having started without any family advantages. His father was a small-town businessman in Abilene, Kansas; he could not afford to send Dwight, the third of six sons, to college, and after a spell at the local high school he became a cowpuncher, farmer and professional ballplayer until

GENERAL EISENHOWER

he managed to get into West Point Military Academy in 1911. By the end of World War I he was one of the youngest lieutenant-colonels in the U.S. Army, though he had spent the war not far from his home town.

The most fruitful period of Eisenhower's early life came in 1922, when he was sent to Panama to serve in the command of General Conner, who used to lecture him on the follies of the combined system of command that had hampered Foch and tell him that in the next war command must be vested in one man.

From 1924, when he returned from Panama, until 1927, when he paid his first visit to Europe on the United States Battle Monuments Commission, Eisenhower was by turn a staff officer and a recreation officer, with intervals of staff courses. After 1927 he spent five valuable years in Washington in the War Department and was then lent to the Philippines Government as an adviser on the defence of the islands. There his chief was General MacArthur.

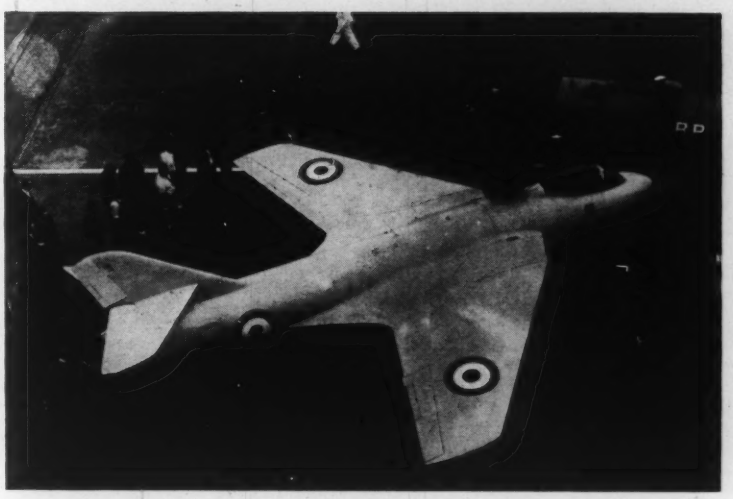
In 1940 Eisenhower was recalled to Washington where he completed his apprenticeship in the offices of the Chief of Staff under General George C. Marshall, now Secretary of Defence. After two years he was put in charge of the European Theatre and undertook his first big operation when the Americans invaded North Africa.

Friendly Disagreements

Thereafter, until the liberation of Europe, Eisenhower's reputation as a level-headed and efficient commander grew steadily. As a strategist he occasionally found himself opposed by the British; with Marshall he recommended the immediate establishment of a bridgehead in France in 1942 as a prelude to full-scale invasion in 1943; he opposed Churchill over the invasion of Southern France; and he advocated a broad-front strategy against the Germans after the opening of the Second Front.

But he never allowed his personal opinions to damage what he thought the over-riding consideration; Anglo-American unity was his religion and he himself was one of its chief votaries. Nor, unlike other distinguished generals, did Eisenhower use his post-war memoirs as a means of revenging old injuries; "Crusade In Europe" surprised even his warmest admirers by its restraint and modesty.

Whenever he has been asked since the end of the war what he thinks was its most vital lesson Eisenhower has always answered that it showed, above all, how successfully a war can be waged by a coalition.—*OFNS*



—Miller

FROM ECONOMIC TO MILITARY AID: *Though going off Marshall Aid, Britain will receive substantial dollar aid in boosting her arms production, notably of planes, of which this new Hawker P-1081 jet fighter is one of the finest. The* Canberra *jet bomber is another British model in which U.S. is keenly interested.*

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

GOING OFF MARSHALL AID

Britain Seeks New Status as Partner of U.S. Economic Consequences Thought Slight

London.

THE suspension of Marshall Aid to Britain, eighteen months ahead of time, will strengthen British claims to special treatment and respect from the United States—as an equal, or near-equal, and not as just another empty hand in the European bread-queue. These claims, it is thought in London, will now grow very much more insistent, and may lead to a new phase in the Western alliance in which joint Anglo-American leadership will be acknowledged by the other members, and may even be endowed with special powers.

This is the real reason why the suspension of Marshall Aid is being regarded in Whitehall not as a disaster but as another big step up from an inferior position which the Government always felt was somewhat hurtful to British dignity.

The British Government is all the more pleased this week because it has regained the appearance of complete financial independence of the United States—without any of its unpleasant consequences. To begin with, Mr. Gaitskell won a notable point in his recent negotiations with Mr. William Batt, Head of the ECA Mission in London, when the word "suspension" was so pointedly substituted for "termination" of Marshall Aid. This gives Britain the right to come back for renewed Marshall Plan grants.

This extra security does not at the moment seem necessary. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out, it is a year since Britain depended on Marshall dollars to balance the sterling-area trade accounts. For a year Marshall dollars have gone to swell the dollar reserves. Now, no pain will be felt by anyone on January 1, when the flow of new funds ceases. Plant and raw materials already in the pipeline will go on arriving for some time. Most of the 560 million Marshall dollars still outstanding to Britain's account, in fact, will be for heavy equipment for new steel plants in South Wales and new oil-refining plants at Shellhaven and Grangemouth, and it will take some time before it is all delivered.

Finally, there is the most important point of all—that it would have been very much more difficult—if not impossible—to say goodbye to Marshall Aid if Britain had not been fairly sure that a new kind of dollar aid, this time for rearmament, was almost certainly on its way. Although it has been overshadowed recently by the thornier question of Germany's role in Atlantic defence, the other problem, of how Western rearmament is to be paid for, is still the main job on which all the Atlantic Pact committees are working all the time.

Giving in with Good Grace

Now, by giving in to American hints on Marshall Aid with a good grace, Britain may very well be casting bread on the Congressional waters—hoping that in four or five months' time, when Congress votes the appropriations for foreign defence aid, Britain will get favored treatment. There is also the assurance that Britain can come back under the plan at any time in the next year and a half. In one way, the suspension of aid is a declaration of faith in the United States and its promises—for there is nothing except the word of the American Government to guarantee that Marshall dollars would still be there for Britain if necessary. The declaration, it is true, has been easier to make since American promises have been reinforced, for Britain particularly, in the communique given out at the end of the Truman-Attlee talks.

Thus, the economic consequences of suspending Marshall Aid are negligible; other things being equal, the increase in the gold and dollar reserves will slow down somewhat from now on. But the political consequences may be great. Inasmuch as it is another sign of Britain's drawing away from its fellow-sufferers in Europe, and of refusing any longer to be thought of as one of them, it is bound to increase the fears of the Continent that Britain still regards the Channel, and not the Elbe, as her vital line of defence. To quieten and allay these fears and to step up the outward and visible signs of British rearmament in Europe should now be a major aim of British policy.

By Susan Strange, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

PEOPLE

BACK HOME

■ "In the U.K. we found the greatest interest in Canada and things Canadian," said **Speaker W. Ross Macdonald.** He was back in Ottawa after representing Canada at the opening of the new British House of Commons. Both Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret told him they wanted to visit Canada. The Princess Royal (the Countess of Harewood), Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, will arrive here shortly to present new colors to the regiment.

■ Blacksmith **Victor Lord** of Montreal, admits he's 72 but strongly denies he's dead. In 1945, after his wife's death, he left the city without telling anybody. In 1947, a skeleton was dis-

—

LORD: *Twice identified by friends.*

covered which was identified as Lord by his former landlady and various friends. Lord found this out when he applied for a government pension. He at once came back to Montreal armed with proof of identity. The landlady and the friends said, "Yes, that's Lord all right." So Montreal police have an extra unidentified skeleton in their files.

■ **Joan Bamford Fletcher** once raised horses for a living in Regina, Sask. In World War II she served with the British forces in England and the Far East, and was decorated for her help in evacuating Dutch women and children from Sumatra. She found postwar England "far too dull" so she applied for a job at the Foreign Office. They sent her to the British Embassy in Warsaw. Last week she arrived back in Regina. She gave no details but said she left Poland "one jump ahead of the Communist dragnet." Frequent comment by Poles, when they knew to whom they were speaking, was, "if only the West would do something."

ACCENT ON CANADA

■ The development of Canadian foods and the extended use of U.S. television were two methods suggested at the Federal-Provincial Tourist Conference in Ottawa to entice U.S. visitors. Alberta beef, BC salmon, Ontario Muskoka mutton, Maritime seafoods and Quebec *doré* were mentioned by **D. Leo Dolan,** Director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. National Film Board and other travel films were already supplied free and were being carried free by some U.S. stations. "One of our troubles," said Mr. Dolan, "is that most tourists are not getting to know the various sections of Canada. They go into a Montreal cocktail bar and after a couple of drinks go up to their hotel rooms and sing *'Alouette.'* "

■ **Flt.-Lt. Omer J. Levesque** of Montreal and Mont Joli, Que., is one of the pilots flying the new F-86 Sabre jet fighters over Korea. He is on loan from the RCAF to the U.S. Air Force. Of the F-86's he says: "They look like proud dashing horses. They'll give the enemy hell."

■ In Quebec, an old custom was reinstated. **Mayor Lucien Borne,** about to be sworn into office for a sixth consecutive term, decided to revive the wearing of a black toga. This practice dated back to 1833 but was dropped in 1945. **City Recorder Emile Morin** who officiated at the ceremony also wore one. Mayor Borne will wear his at all sessions of the City Council for the next three years.

—CP

BLACK TOGA REVIVAL: *Quebec Recorder Morin (left) and Mayor Borne.*

■ A pioneer in the Canadian Co-Operative movement, the **Rev. M. M. Coady,** Director of Extension of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, NS, said a national and international co-operative plan was the only thing to save the world from Communism. He was speaking in Toronto to members of the United Co-Operatives of Ontario. "Financial control through co-operatives supplies the great pincer movement which the people can use to keep the world right," he declared.

■ Milder winters in New Brunswick are a great joy to local golfers. **George R. Wetmore** of West Saint John has been playing steadily into December. Last week the 70-year-old doughnut-maker realized his ambition of making a hole-in-one, a 220-yard shot in the 18th hole. "If you're going to make a hole-in-one," he said, "do it in December. It's much less expensive."

■ Choice of **Dr. R. MacGregor Dawson** as biographer of the late W. L. Mackenzie King will be announced shortly, it is reported. He is Professor of Political Economy at the University of Toronto.

THEATRE

SECOND ANNUAL LAP

Drama in Newfoundland Is Booming, With Second Festival in Offing

THERE'S Festival in the air in Newfoundland. Plans are already under way for their second annual Drama Festival, to be held in the Spring. Last year the Newfoundland Drama Festival Society was formed under the energetic leadership of Fred R. Emerson, KC, and a very successful five-way competition was held. Competing groups were: the St. John's Players, The Cathedral Players of Corner Brook, the Amateur Players of Corner Brook (their play, "Ten Little Indians," won the Rose Bowl award), the AYPA Players of Harbour Grace and the Officers' Club of Pepperell. The first three are definite 1951 entries.

—Ruggles

F. R. EMERSON

OLDEST Little Theatre group in Newfoundland is the St. John's Players. Back in 1937, Grace Butt tackled a few friends about organizing a playing group and the following year their first play was produced. Since then they have done 31 full length plays, ten radio plays and, in their Workshop, a number of one-acters. Three of the stage and three of the radio plays were home authored. It's quite a record. Two of the full length ones were written by Grace Butt herself—"The Road Through Melton" and "New Lands." Fred Emerson wrote one of the one-acters, "Proud Kate Sullivan."

And the St. John's Players chalk up another record, too. In 1949 they issued an 83-page handbook about their group, written by their President, P. Lloyd Soper. It makes very interesting reading.

—Marshall Studios

LLOYD SOPER

The Amateur Players of Corner Brook are a comparatively new group; were formed in Nov. 1948, with a membership of 15 ". . . . with a conglomeration of accents, Canadian, Newfoundland, U.S., Irish and English." This year they are attempting two full length productions, with "Arsenic and Old Lace" likely to be their Festival entry.

The Cathedral Players of Corner Brook as such were formally organized in the Fall of 1948 by Christopher Frere, brought to Corner Brook by the Most Rev. Bishop O'Reilly to organize a Roman Catholic Little Theatre and teach dramatics. But the nucleus was already there in a loosely organized group which had been putting on one-act plays for a number of years.

As the first production of the newly formed group, Christopher did "Christmas on the Village Square" by Henri Gheon. This was an English translation and probably the first time this French classic has been done in English. It was their 1950 Drama Festival entry.

This year they plan to enter "The Righteous Are Bold" by Frank Carney, an unpublished play that has been produced only by the Abbey Theatre in Dublin. Principal Reginald Shepherd of the Newfoundland Academy of Art is designing the set.

—Oldford

CHRISTOPHER FRERE

Last June the group produced five half-hour radio shows over local CBY; was asked to repeat "One Body Too Many" by Archie MacCorkindale over the regional network; are hoping to continue the series this winter. Christopher Frere himself is English; was on the British stage at the age of ten; came to Victoria, BC, in 1925; was in the Canadian Navy; has played with the Ottawa Drama League and the Belmont Group Theatre, Toronto.

BOOKS

MENTAL BALLOON

COBEAN'S NAKED EYE — by Sam Cobean — *Musson—$3.50.*

WHEN Editor Harold Ross of *The New Yorker* was first shown Cobean's cartoons (by monster cartoonist Charles Addams, no less), he said: "Clean 'em up and we'll use them."

How much Cobean has followed the instruction is still a matter of conjecture (along with the legend that Ross never uses a suggestive cartoon by Peter Arno!). But Cobean's work, subtle or heavy, is a weekly tower of cartoon strength to the magazine. This collection has his 1950 drawings culled pretty thoroughly and grouped under sections—"Men and Women", "Dogs and Children", "Street Scene", "Sport" and "Outside New York". Of course, the trademark of Cobean humor will always be some variant of the misty female-male theme (a theme, by the way, that now has several imitators): the mental balloon, with at least one undressed female in it, over the head of a solid citizen who might be anybody.—*J.Y.*

CANADA'S CURRIE

ARTHUR CURRIE — by Hugh M. Urquhart — *Dent—$5.00.*

IT'S unfortunate that a book about Sir Arthur Currie, grandson of Irish immigrants and Canada's great field commander in the "first war", appears when all our attention is being given to a crisis that may develop into World War III. For Currie was truly a great soldier (great enough, this book reveals, to have been considered for appointment as Commander-in-Chief of British forces on the Western front) and deserves to be better known to his fellow-countrymen.

But this book is not the ideal instrument to that end, since the author, the late Col. Hugh M. Urquhart, CVO, DSO, MC, though he has painstakingly marshalled the facts of Currie's career, was himself not acquainted with the inner workings of the Currie mind; in fact Urquhart barely knew Currie personally. The book contains no personal letters, no reports of intimate conversations not bearing directly on military matters, since none were available. Nevertheless it throws new light on Currie and the great events he took part in, and is well worth reading, especially by First War veterans.

The author, himself a soldier who understood soldiers, succeeds in showing how Currie's failure to understand the mentality of the men in the ranks not only spoilt his relationship with them but actually made more or less serious trouble for him. This lack of understanding expressed itself in the occasional issuing of special orders (congratulations for victories, etc.) in grandiloquent terms, and very often in inability to speak to individuals or groups in simple, soldierly fashion. Many of the men thought Currie was cold and severe and inhumanly calculating; they came to blame him for the heavy casualties suffered at Passchendaele and other battlefields, though they were very wrong—actually Currie wrestled hard with GHQ to get the best possible fighting conditions for his Canadian Corps when a big attack was being planned. This reputation for ruthlessness dogged him for years after the war ended and was not finally disposed of until 1928 when he successfully sued the proprietor of the *Port Hope Guide* for libel (that paper had accused him of "deliberate and useless waste of human life at Mons for the glorification of Canadian Headquarters").

Too, Currie was beset through much of his life by financial obligations incurred in western real estate speculations in the years immediately before the beginning of the war, when he was also attracting attention as an unusually capable officer of militia.

Currie got a somewhat cold reception (because of the then widespread belief in his "ruthlessness" as a commander) on his return to Canada in August, 1919. He was immediately appointed Inspector-General of the Militia Forces of Canada, in which post he had little to do, and a year later was offered and accepted the important position of Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University. The university needed a good leader rather urgently; the war had deprived it of some of its best teachers and staff members, and it found itself facing sharply changing conditions in national life and educational requirements.

Currie, who did not have a university degree, accepted the post with some diffidence. But altogether he did very well in it, finding that the wisdom gained as administrator of an army served him well in handling the affairs of a university. As he had in the army, he had a tendency to speak his mind abruptly, and at times this made for friction, within the university and outside it. But as time passed he was increasingly respected by faculty members and students alike and he was happy in his work. Gradually his health failed, and after an illness of several weeks he died on November 30, 1933. He would have been 58 years of age on December 5.

—Cobean

From "Cobean's Naked Eye"

There is a fine appreciation of Currie in a foreword by the late great Field Marshal Smuts, and an interesting preface by author Col. Urquhart (who unhappily did not survive to see his book appear), in which he tells of the unusual difficulties he was confronted with in getting data.

One feels it is a great pity that this book was not published fifteen years ago.—*P.M.R.*

NORMANDY IN REVERSE

INVASION 1944—by Lieutenant-General Hans Speidel—*Saunders—$3.75.*

AFTER reading this brief but important volume by the Chief of Staff of Erwin Rommel's Army Group B, one wonders not why the Germans were defeated in Normandy but how they were able to put up the tough and effective fight they did.

Under Field Marshal von Runstedt as Commander in Chief for the West, Rommel was responsible for an overlong stretch of coast which included the area between the Vire and the Orne where the invasion took place. He was permitted to exercise actual command in only a limited way.

In the first place, he was always subject to Hitler's capricious and frequently suicidal orders. He had no control over the navy and air force and little liaison with them. He received no direct military intelligence on a high level. He was not even able to command directly the armored forces which were his only effective counter-attack troops.

Above all, he was a party to the plot against Hitler and the Nazi party, which appears here to have been far more widespread and coordinated than most of us realize. The result was a divided and uncertain loyalty not only on Rommel's part but in certain of his senior subordinates which rendered every decision doubly complicated.

This story of the Normandy invasion from the defenders' point of view makes fascinating reading. Though one senses strongly in Speidel's tale the familiar effort of the German General Staff to shift the blame for catastrophe from the Wehrmacht to the politicians and insufficient materiel, it seems evident that in the main the facts were pretty much as stated.

With the knowledge that the "invincible" Westwall was a myth and that the available divisions were poor and too few, Rommel from the first informed Hitler that an invasion would succeed. He wanted to give up southern and far-eastern France and concentrate on a defence line based on the Seine, or one even closer to Germany. The fanatical Hitler would not hear of it.

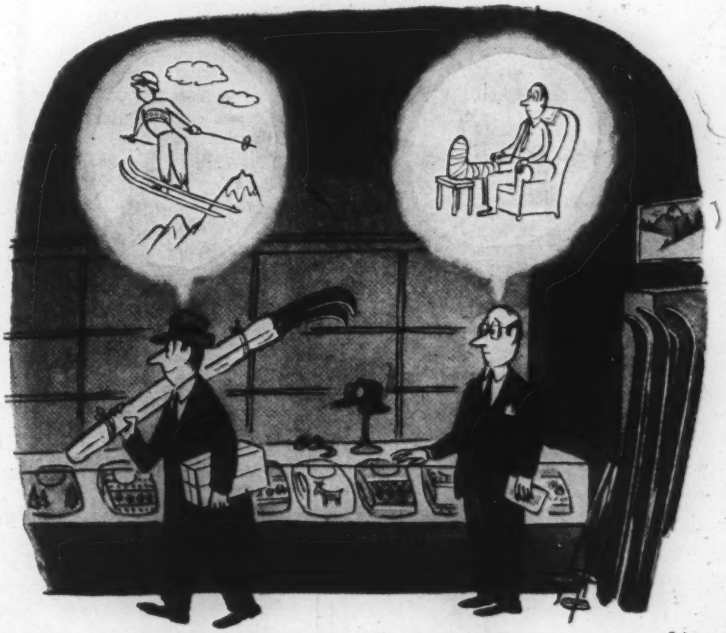
When the landings did in fact succeed, Rommel and others continued to advocate a series of strategic retreats. They foresaw the Falaise pocket long before it developed. Always Hitler's orders were the same: "No retreat. The troops must die where they stand." Too many of them did, with the result that no effective defence of the Fatherland was possible later on.

Had Rommel Lived

From this book, as he did from Desmond Young's earlier biography (SN, April 25), Erwin Rommel emerges as a great soldier and a fine man. Had he lived and had the plot against Hitler succeeded, he would probably have been the German leader. In that capacity, he would have asked for an early peace, on any Allied terms. He would have argued for a continuation of the fight against the Soviet Union. The pilot who wounded him on a French road, and indirectly brought about his death (through murder at Hitler's orders), may have done the world a profound disservice.

"Invasion 1944" is packed with items of interest to the military historian. Speidel speaks highly of the Waffen SS, and says they despised their civilian colleagues. He attacks the Luftwaffe, as the Allied air forces have been attacked, for immobilizing forces on the ground out of all proportion to those in the air (350,000 in France alone). He claims that Hitler ordered the virtual destruction of Paris, and that the order was countermanded by Speidel himself.

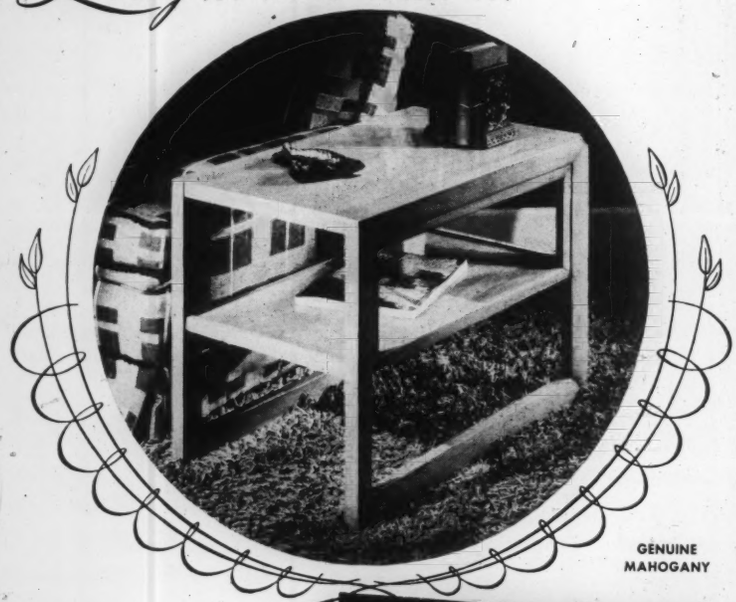
There are some photographs and, on the inside front and back covers, two good sketch maps of the Normandy campaign. —*Thaddeus Kay*



—Cobean

From "Cobean's Naked Eye"

*Lovely to live with...



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INTERMISSION

What's Bobby Got That I Haven't?

by Bernard Russell

I HAVE one thing at least that Bobby hasn't and that's a telephone listing under my own name.

A moment ago I heard my wife at the phone, expostulating in an angry voice, "Who's this? Why can't you learn to dial the right number."

"Who was that?" I asked, expecting to find that it was some silly person asking what radio program we were listening to.

"It's some empty-headed girl asking for Bobby again."

"Good heavens! Is this thing going to start all over again," I groused.

I have no idea who this Bobby is, but he certainly gets around, so I guess I don't know the right places. This calling up by females asking for Bob or Bobby had been going on for about three years and it suddenly came to an end last New Year's. I figured that some little janie must have hooked him at last and made him settle down. Perhaps that was so, too, but it seems that he is on the loose again.

At first I used to mention my own name and politely suggest to the party calling that she had made a mistake in the number, but one night on being disturbed in the midst of an interesting mystery drama by a soprano voice saying "Is that you, Bobbo?" I lost my temper and, flinging politeness to the four winds, shouted, "Bobbo doesn't live here and none of his family live here. Please learn to get the right number."

I guess that settled that particular pest, but what's the use of slapping down just one little fly when the woods are full of them? The very next night a rich contralto voice called up and said, "Is that you, Boblink?" What can you do in a situation like that, unless you are accustomed to lying on the floor and screeching.

CAME the Friday night when we were listening to the fight at Madison Square Garden. "There he goes again, bobbing and weaving," Don Dunphy was saying as Kid Gavalan cleverly evaded a knock-down punch. Our telephone rang and I started to curse.

"There she goes again," my wife said, wearily, "Bobbing and weaving."

Sure enough it was some girl again for Bob. "Bob's not here" I told her, "but Weave's here. Would you like to speak to her?"

"Who's Weave?" she asked cagily.

"Bob's wife, of course," I replied in a straight voice, just as if I thought she was a dimwit.

"Oh!" she exclaimed in a little gasp and hung up.

Last New Year's eve my wife and I went to a quiet little party which didn't last too long after midnight. When we came home my wife went straight to bed, but I thought I would sit up for a while and think of all the pleasant things that had happened, under the influence of a few mild drinks.

I WAS sitting there in the living room feeling twenty years younger when the telephone rang.

"Happy New Year," I said, answering the call.

"Happy nothing!" the voice said. "Why aren't you here at the paardy?"

"I just came from the party," I said.

"Aw, go on, the paardy's just getting started. Come on down."

"Down where?" I asked, having guessed already by the noises I was hearing.

"Aw, you know." She named the hotel. "What's the idea of standing me up like this?"

I was full of sympathy now. "Listen, girlie, this isn't Bobby. Bobby's not here."

"Isn't Bobby?" she almost sobbed. "Well, who is it?"

"Just a friend of his. And say, by the way, what's that heel got anyway that I haven't got?"

"I don't know, big boy. Suppose you tell me."

"Confidentially," I said, "Exactly nothing."

"All ritey, tall, dark and dangerous, how about coming down?"

"I think I will," I said. "How will I find you?"

"Not bad at all," she said soberly, "I only had two teeny weenies."

"How will I know who you are?" I persisted.

"Oh yes," she bubbled. "Knock on 417 and pretend you got the wrong room. If you're half as good as you sound like, we'll let you in."

Just as that moment my wife rose up out of bed and called out, "You'd better try to get some sleep now, don't you think? I thought I heard somebody talking. Was there somebody on the telephone?"

"Just some nuisance asking if we were listening to the radio," I told her, starting to peel off my duds.

Now that I come to think of it, I guess I have something else that Bobby hasn't got, and that's a wife who's able to keep me out of trouble.

world of women

You'll Pack SUMMER in Your Luggage

by Bernice Coffey

—Arnott & Rogers

TRAVELLING COMPANIONS: *Checked worsted suit with long lapels, straight skirt; and, right, three-piece beige garbardine suit. Button-trimmed vest has high neckline. Both by Lee Parker. Extreme left, a Rainmaster with dramatic cape, designed by Lou Ritchie.*

QUESTION is, not "What shall I take with me?" but, "What can I leave out?"

The woman who comes up with the right answer to the latter question is apt to be one who travels with a minimum of luggage and is, therefore, the least amount of trouble to herself and everybody else. And she looks well-groomed under all circumstances. Reason, of course, is that she has learned to be selective. There is not an article or piece of clothing in her luggage that does not earn its passage in constant usefulness.

She does not pack *all* her jewellery . . . just a few pieces that will add variety to whatever she wears. She does not take all her handbags . . . only the one that is large enough to hold odds and ends needed while en route, with space left over for a pocket magazine. And a flap envelope purse in a go-with-everything color for more formal use.

It is unnecessary to go all out on full-scale buying to prepare for a trip to the south, or anywhere else . . . not if you already have a well-rounded wardrobe. Today more women buy with their year-round needs in mind, rather than according to season. After all, a casual dress of fine, lightweight wool is equally right under a fur coat in a Winnipeg blizzard, or without a jacket on a coolish February day in Bermuda.

Favorites of travel-wise women are dresses and suits which, by means of simple subtraction and addition, serve many purposes. Designers have taken to the idea with the greatest enthusiasm, and it's a rare dress that doesn't lead a double life.

Shown on these pages is a *type* of clothes that are good warm-weather travellers at home or abroad. The garments previewed in the illustrations will not be available in the shops until spring comes to Canada.

Who should know better what to take south than one who commutes back and

—Getz

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ANGORA, *shrink and mothproof, and Trip-Taker flannel skirt dyed to match. Grand'mere.*

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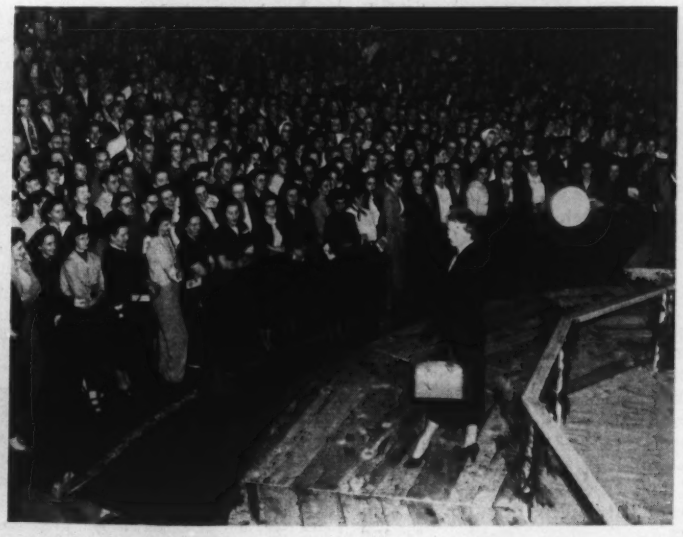

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Serve With Dessert

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

OFTEN small cakes and tartlets help the puzzle pieces of menu-making to fit smoothly in place. Something just right to serve with dessert; a toothsome tartlet for tea or a sweet snack with evening cocoa. These little cakes are important since they contribute variety to the cookie tray, shine brightly served alone.

Here are some recipes you may find interesting and perhaps a bit different.

Almond Cakes

These are more like a confection than cake — the amount of sugar sounds extreme but results are good. These are delicious served with home-made coffee ice cream for dessert.

- 4 eggs beaten very light
- 1 pound (3 cups) brown sugar
- 2 cups sifted pastry flour
- 1 tsp. ground cinnamon
- ¼ cup green citron peel chopped
- ¼ cup green and red cherries chopped
- 4 oz. blanched almonds chopped

Prepare fruits and almonds and chop together in chopping bowl. Measure sifted flour, add cinnamon and sift together over fruits and nuts. Combine thoroughly.

Beat eggs until very light. Gradually add the sugar (sieved if necessary to remove lumps) continuing to beat. Fold in flour-fruit-nut mixture and spread in an *ungreased* 9 x 13 cake pan. Bake in 350°F oven for 20 minutes. Let stand 5 minutes and then frost with *Icing Sugar Glaze*. Combine 1½ cups sifted icing sugar, 3 tbsp. milk and 1 tsp. almond flavoring. This will melt and glaze the cake. Sprinkle with finely chopped red and green cherries if desired. Cut into squares when cold with sharp knife heated in boiling water.

Vanilla Crescents

These are the shortbread type of cookie and complement the Christmas Cake beautifully.

- ¾ cup butter or margarine
- ¼ cup cream
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 1¾ cups pastry flour
- 6 tbsp. powdered sugar
- 1 cup chopped walnuts or pecans

Cream butter, work in the cream and vanilla. Sift flour with powdered sugar and add gradually to butter and cream mixture. Add the chopped nuts and combine thoroughly. Chill the mixture. Meanwhile make up the *Vanilla Sugar*. Add ½ tbsp. vanilla to ½ cup sifted icing sugar (or use grated vanilla bean if you have it). Mix well and press through a sieve on wax paper. Allow it to dry.

To shape cookies pinch off pieces of dough and roll between palms to form cylinder 3" long. Shape into crescent and place on greased cookie sheets 2" apart. Bake in 325°F oven for 20 minutes. Remove from cookie sheet and dip in Vanilla Sugar. Yield: About 3 dozen cookies.

Black Currant Meringue

These require a fork for comfortable eating and are best as a dessert cookie—served with pineapple parfait or apricot mousse.

Part 1:

- 1/3 cup butter or margarine
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 1½ cups sifted pastry flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder

Cream butter, add sugar creaming well. Add egg yolks and vanilla and beat well. Fold in flour and baking powder sifted together. Press this mixture in an 8 x 8 x 2 cake pan (ungreased). Bake in 350°F oven 20 minutes. Remove from oven, let stand 5 minutes.

Part 2:

Spread baked pastry with ½ to 2/3 cup black currant jam. Top with *meringue*. Beat 2 egg whites until stiff. Gradually add 1 cup brown sugar continuing to beat. Spread evenly over black currant jam. Sprinkle top with ½ cup finely chopped walnuts. Bake in 350°F oven 15-20 minutes. Cut in squares or fingers when cold. Use a sharp knife heated in boiling water for best results.

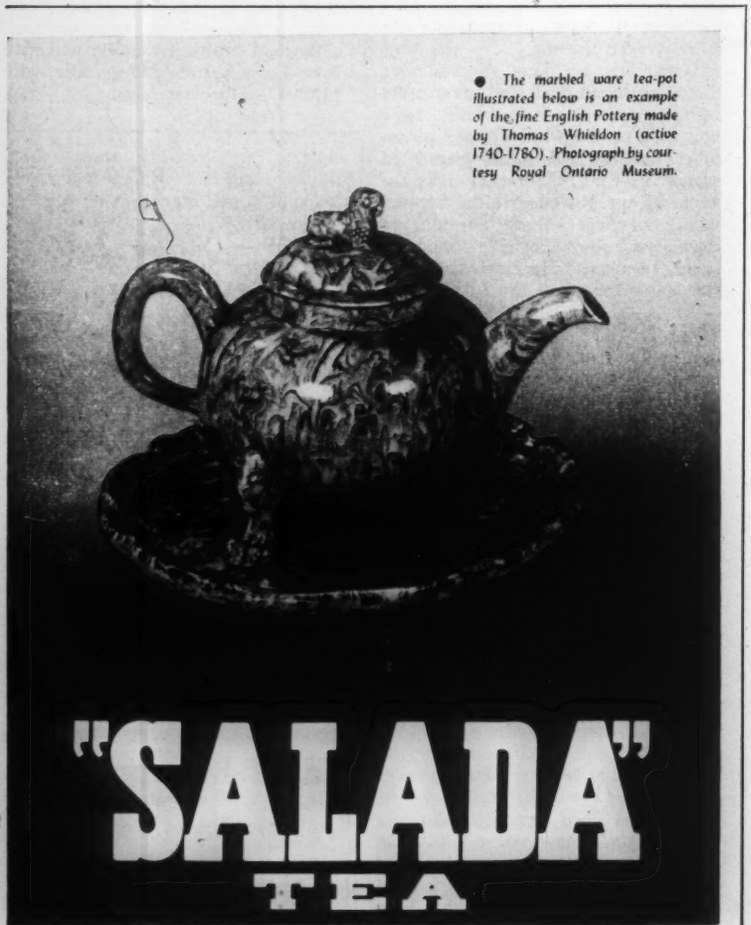
Note 1: Date filling or other jam may be used in place of black currant jam.

Note 2: Use within 2 days since the jam will soak the pastry.

Currant Lemon Tea Tarts

- 1 recipe pastry
- 2 tsps. corn starch
- ½ cup sugar
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- ½ cup Corn syrup
- 2 tsps. grated lemon rind.
- 1/3 cup melted butter or margarine
- 1 tbsp. lemon juice
- 1 cup currants or raisins

Roll pastry ⅛ inch thick. Cut into 3-inch rounds and fit into muffin pans. Rounds should be big enough to extend ¼-inch up side of pan, making a small shallow tart shell. Mix corn starch, sugar and salt. Add egg and blend well. Add remaining ingredients, mixing well. Fill each tart shell with about 1 tbsp. currant mixture. Bake in hot oven 400°F 20 minutes. Remove tarts quickly from pans while hot.



● *The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.*

TWELVE TO TWO P.M.

"COFFEE Buffet," a new way of entertaining, comes to us from out California way. Actually it's an afternoon tea variation served midday between twelve and two. Guests come and go as their days' activities permit. Time is better too than an afternoon tea—especially where traffic and transportation interfere with the little woman getting home on time to run up the evening meal.

The dining table can be set as for tea table, with someone dispensing the coffee and assistants to serve. In this way a fairly large group can be accommodated.

Basic menu plan is: a salad, relishes, tea-type sandwiches *or* hot breads, petit fours, cookies and coffee. Salted nuts and mints added if desired. For our climate and temperament we suggest both tea and coffee; for really nippy days a hot casserole dish plus rolls in place of salad, relish and sandwiches. It's a good idea to keep the dessert down to cookies—easier on the hostess's ingenuity and guests' waistlines.

■ "The Perfect Hostess Cook Book" (McClelland & Stewart, $4.00) presents gourmet recipes with clear step-by-step directions. The author, Mildred O. Knoff, is a famous hostess and wife of a motion picture producer. She has made it her hobby to collect, test and revise interesting recipes of many lands besides those of her own country. For cooks-in-a-rut it's quite an inspiration—the dessert section alone is full of wonderful sweets which would make the most blasé guest sit up and take notice. Altogether a delightful book—and instructive!

■ New synthetic sweetening agent of no caloric value is available to diabetics and others on limited carbohydrate diets. Feature of this product is that it *can* be used in cooking and baking. Anyone who has tried to make a diet palatable without a sweetening agent will realize what a help this will be. No bitter after-taste is detected in hot solutions, baked goods or canning. In clinical investigations majority of patients preferred taste of this agent to saccharin. Eight tablets (each equal to 1 teaspoon sugar in sweetening power) are recommended as maximum for daily use.

■ Never underestimate a can of soup! It's more expensive to use soup for sauces, but for excellent flavor and speed of operation canned soups will help turn out a well sauced dish. To wit—tiny whole new potatoes in chicken cream sauce. Add this dish for interest to a penny plain meal of cold meats and cabbage salad. Combine 1 tin condensed cream of chicken soup with ½ cup milk; heat and add chopped chives and parsley. Pour over peeled freshly cooked new potatoes (cooked in jackets). Serve immediately.

SEEDLESS WATERMELON

Grows from seed but produces no seed. An amazing and valuable new fruit from the Orient. Fine quality; extra sweet; SEEDLESS; heavy cropper; medium small; early. Only very limited seed supply of this rare new variety. Packet of 10 seeds $1.00 postpaid, and we will send with each order cultural directions and bulletin describing the newly discovered process in the science of Gyto-genetics by which a renowned Japanese scientist produces seed for production of seedless fruit. Order direct from this advertisement. ew

FREE OUR BIG 1951 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT.

Quotes:

$1.02 FOR A FRENCHMAN

CAN men be asked to fight and die, or at least train themselves to do so, while their dependents are left in poverty?

When a Frenchman gets caught in the draft he is paid $1.02 a month if he is a private soldier, relates a Paris despatch. Half of that is tobacco allowance. A British draftee gets $29.70 a month and an American gets $70 a month for three months. Then he gets $80 a month.

A conscript corporal without dependents gets $1.20 a month if he is French. He gets $44.50 a month if he is British, and $117.60 a month if he is American. . . .

Any unified European force would certainly have to have a far greater degree of equality among the soldiers of different nationalities than now exists. It is absolutely certain that the French ranks will be embittered if things go on as they are.—*The Telegram,* Toronto.

■ *But maybe they have a book.*

Phone numbers of (UBC) co-eds apparently no longer have as much appeal for male students as the Publications Board believed. John McKinnon, Alma Mater Society treasurer, has announced a special drive to dispose of unsold copies of the Student Directory, which contains the name, address and phone number of everyone attending the University.—*The Vancouver Sun.*

■ *Is someone in your family marked for greatness? You never can tell.*

Smuts was born on a prosperous farm in Cape Colony—now the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa—on May 24, 1870. (His birthday was Empire Day.) His father was of pure Dutch stock and his mother Dutch and Huguenot so that he had no British blood though he was born a British subject. In boyhood he was sickly and not expected to live long. His father also formed a low opinion of his mental powers. "He is a poor, unhealthy youngster," that worthy said, "a queer fellow without much intelligence. It is best that he remain at home." — *J. B. McGeachy in the Christmas issue of* Echoes, *official publication of the IODE.*

Bachelor in Winter

AT TIMES *I've been known*
To disparage myself
For having been imbecile-headed.
As I think of the couple
Of stalwart sons
That might have been mine had I wedded.

I especially wish
I could summon them up
To gladden the gloom of my hovel,
When the steps and the sidewalk
Are heavy with snow
And I'm hunting around for a shovel.

J.E.P.

TUNE TO SIMPSON'S FRIDAY NIGHT BROADCASTS OF THE TORONTO SYMPHONY POP CONCERTS OVER THE TRANS-CANADA NETWORK OF THE CBC

Canadian Home Journal's PORTFOLIO OF Interiors

Decorating and furnishing schemes for modern living:

Family rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, bathrooms from attractive houses and smart apartments across Canada.

GET YOUR COMPLIMENTARY COPY OF THIS VALUABLE LITTLE "PORTFOLIO OF INTERIORS" AT SIMPSON'S.

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Children:

No Man in the House

by Helen Gatch

CAN A WOMAN ALONE raise her child? This question is being asked urgently by many young mothers. The war has left in its wake many homes broken by death or divorce, and more and more mothers are being forced to face the problem of bringing up their children without the help of their husbands.

A mother alone must guard against many hazards in guiding her child's development but if she is intelligent there are no serious hindrances to prevent her from producing a secure, happy, responsible youngster.

The difficulties and hazards facing a mother in this situation are numerous.

If the mother is working every day she may have to spend many hours away from her child; she may, for example, have him placed in a nursery school or with his grandparents. Undoubtedly this is hard on the mother, as it is on the child.

One six-year-old who was left with his grandparents in a distant city questioned his mother wistfully, "Mummy, why don't I ever see you any more?"

In spite of the difficulties it may be necessary for the mother to work, either to support herself and the child, or even to help her make the adjustment to a new and difficult situation. The latter is a good enough reason if, in the long run, it improves the chances for the child's well-being.

Another difficulty which frequently results when mother and child live alone is over-dependency of the child upon his mother, and of the mother upon her child. This situation can arise very easily when the two are constant companions, particularly when the mother needs some compensation for her new loneliness and the lack of normal family life.

This overdependency may show up in a variety of forms. Mother may "fuss" constantly about Johnny's welfare, and frequently then resorts to nagging him endlessly about details; she may be overanxious and, quite unconsciously, make his miserable young life nothing but "los" and "don'ts."

THE CHILD of this kind of mother often becomes overanxious himself. He may hate to get his hands dirty or muss his clothing. He may be unable to enjoy playing by himself, or to allow his mother out of his sight.

With overdependency goes overindulgence. In the name of "love" the lonely mother may lavish upon her child not only affection, but also far more gifts and clothes than the child needs to be happy. And her overindulgence usually means not providing consistent discipline; she spoils him by sometimes not insisting that he meet her requirements and at other times being too severe with him.

This inconsistency and indulgence produce an uncertain and insecure child. He will probably find it difficult to fit into the world he moves into when he leaves home and is no longer the centre of attention.

Occasionally the mother is too strict and rigid in her handling of the youngster. If she is divorced she may attempt, deliberately or unconsciously, to "improve" upon the child's father in order that the child will not have his shortcomings. If she is a widow she may idealize her late husband and try to pattern the child after him.

Although both courses of action may be understandable, each may do the child a great deal of damage by establishing in him either a rigid or rebellious nature.

A neurotic divorced mother who feels a great deal of hostility toward her child's father may communicate this feeling to her child, whether she intends to or not. Whenever this kind of tension develops in a child his security, efficiency, and general well-being are seriously threatened.

This formidable list of hazards need not discourage the intelligent mother. She can avoid them if she is on guard against them. And she can do a great deal to plan her child's life wisely.

Provided that she succeeds, with help if necessary, in making an intelligent adjustment to the problem she is facing in living without her husband, she has reached the starting-point in doing a good job with her child.

SHE CAN, first, provide a serene, happy atmosphere for her child to grow in. Even if she must be away during the day, she can make sure that they have plenty of opportunities for each other's companionship.

This, of course, means careful planning: the hour before bed is a pleasant time for them to spend together, and week-ends offer time for "special" things together, like walks, shopping trips, and visiting friends.

A thoughtful mother will see to it that both she and her child find some time, too, for seeing friends outside the family. Just as Johnny needs friends and playmates of his own age, mother needs her adult friends, both men and women. It is well, for the child's sake, to see that he is not constantly surrounded only by women.

One of the important things the mother can do while her child is still very young, is to help him to build a mature attitude toward their family situation. If she tells him the truth in a simple way he will be capable of understanding it.

If the keynote of the mother's plan for her child is respect for him as an individual, she will probably find her task a rewarding one. She is a wise parent if she can avoid pampering him and can make their life together a joint responsibility (though of course the large proportion of this is Mother's job). A child wants and can cope with responsibility if he begins early to have experience in handling it.

At two years, for example, he can be responsible to some extent for his own life: he can take off his shoes, with some help; he can wash his hands and comb his hair, with some help; and of course he can help Mother with such jobs as sweeping and tidying, provided that she has the patience to let him.

THE CHILD must have complete confidence in his parent. He must know that her affection is always there, particularly when he makes mistakes, and not just when things are going smoothly. She must manage, too, to give him confidence in her good sense and judgment. If she is consistent and firm, yet undisturbed and ready to help him when he is in trouble, this goal will be reached.

If a mother's long-term aim is the development of a mature, responsible, emotionally mature adult, she will probably make a success of her job. Once she is aware that she is facing a unique problem, and wants to solve it, she has taken the first step.

Two is still the best number of parents for a child, but one sensible woman can do the job if she has wisdom.

Brain-Teaser:

What's New?

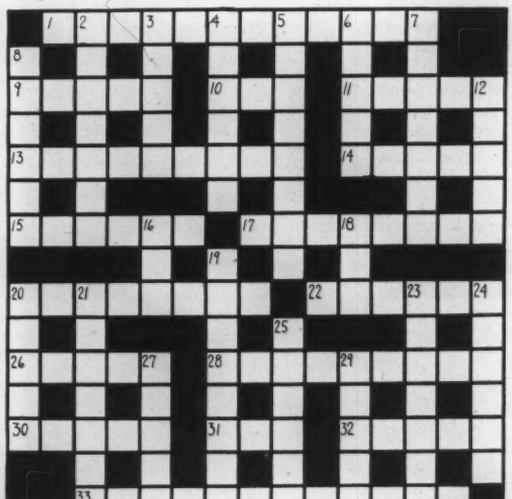
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 11, 30 and 8. Our title's answer, according to Ecclesiastes. (5,2,2,3,5,5,3,3,)
9. Common to geese and cars. (5)
10. 27 loses an hour. (3)
11. See 1.
13. He keeps his hands on the throttle, as it were. (9)
14. Penniless extract. (5)
15. Nothing doing at the crap game, evidently. (2, 4)
17. There's many a hog in Scotland at this season. (8)
20. Permit, for instance. (8)
22. Prolific forgers? (6)
26. The king draws the line! (5)
28. Fruit to melt in the mouth? (4, 5)
30. See 1.
31. Shady part of a helmet. (3)
32. Rich lace curtains are its New Year's gift to the world. (5)
33. It was, for Cabot. (12)

DOWN

2. A highly respected hen with an odor. (7)
3. Concerning wrong-doing, though you won't make a slip with it. (5)
4. It's felt by the foot. (6)
5. Clean? It's a sweeping statement to make with this! (3, 5)
6. Acid makes cretins' insides turn over. (5)
7. De-scribed a wren and a tit? (7)
8. See 1.
12. It makes the cook a boatman. (5)
16. See 18. (3)
18. It's the word, maybe, that the call calls the 16. (3)
19. He was no amateur at twirling ropes (to the tune of "Stormy Weather?") (8)
20. No wonder a prude appears lost in Paris! (5)
21. A lad encompassed by sin in "The Talisman". (7)
23. The wind up of Conrad's writings? (7)
24. On these clues a British florin appears to be about a small amount. (6)
25. Church founded by one of the 22. (6)
27. Was a change of mate what Shakespeare suggested for her? (5)
29. It's awful how often we say it! (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 4
10. Oldster
11. Aladdin
12. Halo
13. Sensible
16. Tiny Tim
17. High hat
18. Crosses
21. Comical
24. Barracks
26. Lure
29. Uniform
30. Entwine
31. See 8

DOWN

2. Undrawn
3. Outpost
4. 25 and 1. Christmas comes but once a year
5. Again
6. Evading
7. Rudolph
8. 31 and 9. God bless us every one
9. See 8
14 and 15. Stock-still
17. Hucksters
19. See 27
20. Scrooge
22. Molotov
23. Carrier 25. See 4
27 and 19. Out on a limb
28. Bed

(138)

Do you see square dots before your eyes?

Do you look for hidden meanings in plain sentences?

Do the names Louis and Dorothy Crerar "puzzle" you?

For answer to these questions, turn the page upside down

If you have answered "Yes" to all questions, you are a confirmed addict of SN's Brain-Teasers. Watch for the "Brain-Teaser" contest in a forthcoming issue.

FILMS

1950: BACKWARD LOOK

"City Lights" Still the Year's Best, Though Much Else in Honor List

IT IS no reflection on Hollywood that the best picture of 1950 turned out to be Charlie Chaplin's 20-year-old "City Lights." All this proves is that the Chaplin genius is both timeless and incomparable, and that no amount of industry, technical innovation and high budgetting can take the place of the ingenious upstart human imagination. It is unfortunate that talent of the Chaplin order rarely turns up more than once in the lifetime of any medium.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The screen however, can muster plenty of talent of the second order. On the credit side we had, during 1950, such films as "The Men," "No Way Out," "Panic in the Streets," "The Third Man," "Mister 880," "Sunset Boulevard," "The Jackpot" and "All About Eve"—a mixed lot, picked at random from memory, with one commendable quality in common, that they were interesting to watch from beginning to end.

This is a fairly high criterion when one considers the predicament of Hollywood, doomed like Scheherazade to provide an inexhaustible supply of fables, under penalty of extinction. (It is quite possible that Scheherazade, under pressure of production turned out the occasional Grade B fable that very nearly cost her her head.)

There were increasing signs through the past year that the Industry is serious about its responsibility to supply not only entertainment but ideas. "The Men," which dealt with the problem of postwar paraplegics, and "No Way Out," a continuation of the crusade against racial prejudice, were both extraordinarily eloquent and moving films. "No Sad Songs For Me" which dealt with the cancer problem was less successful. Starting out as a brave clinical revelation, it fell before the end into the plaintive idiom of soap opera. However, considering the immense difficulties of the subject, the film still rates at least a B-plus.

The year's most impressive comedy-drama was "All About Eve" and Joseph Mankiewicz, who was responsible for both "All About Eve" and "No Way Out" is likely to appear in forthcoming honor lists as the most distinguished director-writer of the year. "Sunset Boulevard" attempted to be both tragedy and comedy and suffered to a certain extent from its ambivalence. Thanks to the indestructible Miss Swanson, however, and to a great deal of acid commentary on life in the film capital "Sunset Boulevard" was almost continuously fascinating to watch.

There was little comedy in the great slapstick tradition of the screen during 1950. Visual comedy on the screen has been declining rapidly over the last decade, perhaps because promising comics are inevitably diverted to radio, which offers large salaries, prepared scripts and no opportunity to develop in a genuinely antic direction. Even Red Skelton seems oddly muted in his occasional screen appearances, and the Marx Brothers' one film, "Love Happy" was a forced and foolish affair, a sad example of delirium recollected in apathy.

The best undiluted comedy of the year came from the British studios in such films as "Kind Hearts And Coronets," "The Happiest Years Of Your Life" and "A Run For Your Money." Like "Tight Little Island," and "Passport To Pimlico" all these films carry a suggestion, either broad or oblique, of social satire and awareness. It is constantly said of the Englishman that he has learned to laugh at himself, and this is probably no truer than most generalizations. The Englishman has learned however, from long involvement and old acquaintance, to laugh at his society, and as a result the best films that reach us from the English studios are edged with sharp awareness not only of the little world in which the characters move but of the larger, more interesting, world outside.

Tight Little Efforts

The list of excellent British films also includes "Trio," a second collection in program form of Somerset Maugham's short stories, and "The Hidden Room," one of those brilliantly designed and executed mystery melodramas which have become an English specialty. Unfortunately the studios sent us along with these distinguished productions, a number of those dull and foolish little pictures which are also a specialty of British studios. When the British studios produce a Grade B film (e.g. "The Facts Of Love" and "Woman Hater") they make no attempt to disguise method and material under a rush of wild action and handsome photography, both more or less irrelevant. Unlike his Hollywood counterpart the English director takes his time.

Quite as characteristically, perhaps, the dullest Hollywood pictures of the year were high-budget productions, such as "The Furies" (which even a brilliant characterization by the late Walter Huston couldn't salvage), "The Prince Of Foxes" and "The Black Rose," both of which seemed as vague and interminable as the period of history they attempted to cover. These endless costume pageants, routed to take in every section of the population, are by their nature incapable of cutting a single corner. Almost any Grade B film, such as the current "Bound To Be Bad" and "To Please A Lady" is preferable by comparison. At least the latter create the illusion of being over sooner.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—MGM

"TO PLEASE *A Lady*": *Clark Gable, Barbara Stanwyck smolder with the wheels.*

MEDICINE

CORTISONE'S YEAR

Its Usefulness Is Now Established, Its Production Now High-Geared

SO FAR as medical news is concerned 1950 has been a cortisone year. The Nobel prize in medicine was awarded for its discovery and the proof of its usefulness. Engineering advances in the plants of Merck and Company, its producers, have resulted both in a greatly increased supply and lowered price. As it became increasingly available throughout the year more and more of it was used for treating the sick and for research.

Its usefulness in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever and various allergic conditions is no longer news. Research of the past year, however, has shown that it may be useful in the treatment of other diseases (*e.g.*, delirium tremens). Furthermore, a great deal of the research done during the past year throws light on how the production of both cortisone and ACTH is controlled by the human body.

The fact that profound emotion, such as rage or fear, calls forth the secretion of adrenalin, and that adrenalin gears the body for fight or flight has, of course, been known for years. It now appears that emotion calls forth also the secretion of more cortisone.

Theory of Process

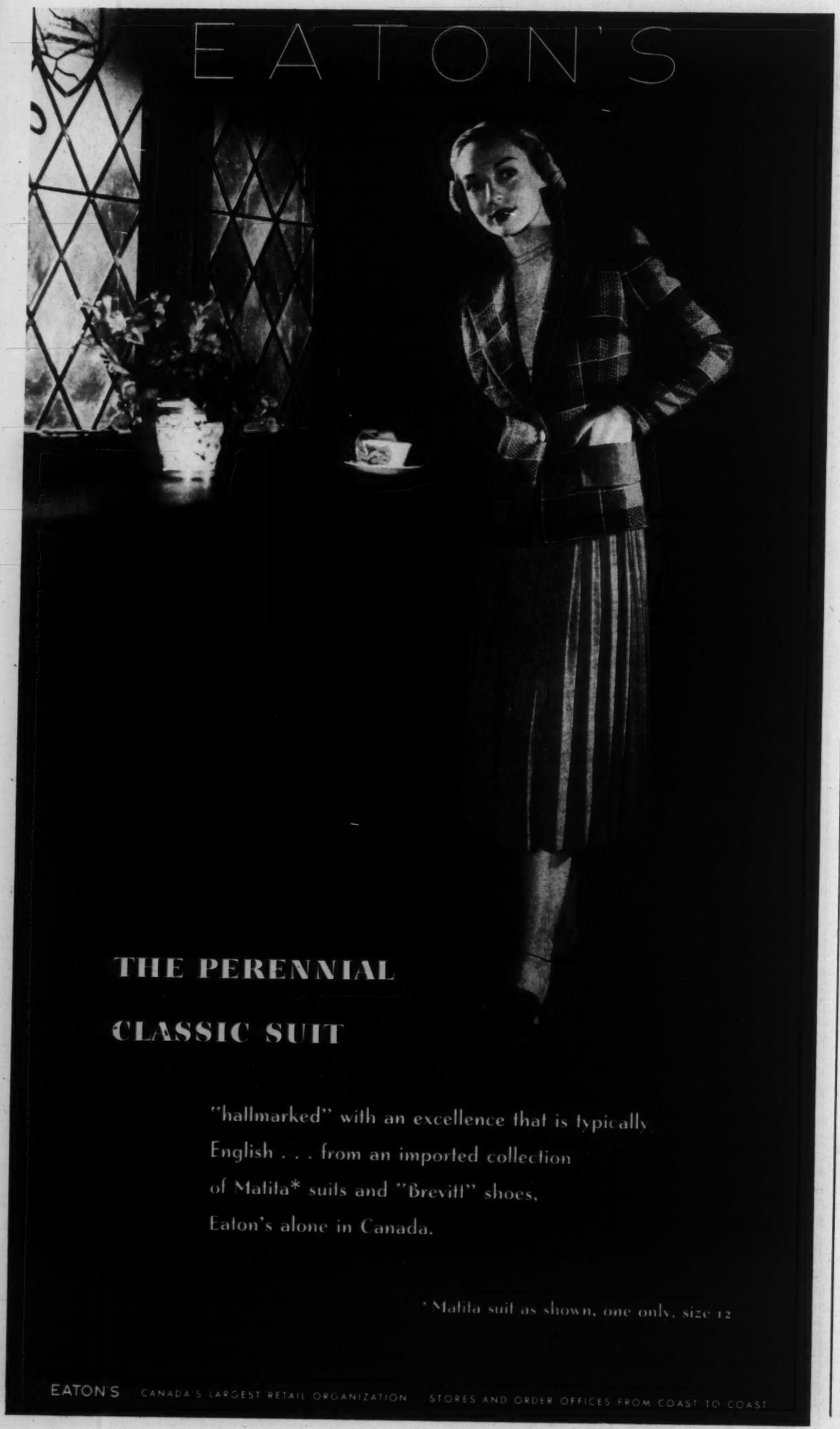
The first result of an emotional state, invoked by, say, a frustrating situation, is the secretion of adrenalin. This enters the blood stream and circulates throughout the body. Reaching the pituitary gland, or the part of the brain closely adjacent to the pituitary gland, it exerts some effect which causes the anterior part of the pituitary gland to secrete more ACTH. Extra ACTH then enters the blood stream and is carried to the adrenal gland, the outer part of which it stimulates to produce extra cortisone. Cortisone, poured into the blood stream in increased quantities, circulates throughout the body and does many things which help the body accommodate itself to the stress situation.

This more or less supercharged state of affairs, however, does not persist in a normal person because the extra cortisone in the blood stream reacts on the pituitary gland so as to suppress any further extra secretion of ACTH. So when extra ACTH is no longer secreted there is nothing to further stimulate the extra secretion of cortisone and things tend to go back to normal.

One of the more interesting observations made during the past year raises the possibility that there is a disturbance of the above-described mechanism in certain types of insanity. It has been found that the adrenal glands of some types of insane people do not respond to being stimulated by ACTH in the same way as those of normal people. Whether this is one possible causative factor of the mental disease is not established. But it does seem clear that much that is interesting will be learned in the next few years about the way hormones such as cortisone serve as go-betweens in the relationship between mind and body.

■ Most doctors were thoroughly in favor of having special licence plates for their motor cars when the idea was introduced some years ago. It was easy to visualize certain advantages in the arrangement: some leeway with speed limits and parking.

Year by year, however, more and more doctors find their D licence more of a liability than an asset. The D licence marks their cars for thieves who hopefully search them for instruments and drugs. So many doctors have had the windows of their cars broken that it has become customary for a doctor, when he parks his car, to leave the windows down and the doors unlocked so that a thief doesn't have to break anything to get into the car.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Letters:

They're All Right

AN ARTICLE by Marian Carruthers asked, "What's Wrong With Canadian Women?" (SN, November 28). Mrs. Carruthers, an American woman who married a Canadian, said Canadian women are fine people, that she likes and admires their many fine qualities. But she was frank about some of the departments in which, in her opinion, Canadian women fall short of perfection.

If we are to judge from letters received, Canadian women remain unruffled in the face of almost any criticism, but *let no one say they don't serve a cup of good tea.*

Mrs. E. H. Wallace, Ottawa, asks: "*Where* in Canada has Mrs. Carruthers been living? Obviously in a small town where the women are not given to unbending to a newcomer. And why should they, until she proves to be a good neighbor? How many tea parties has she been to in Canada, and where? It has been an accepted custom since I was a young girl in Ottawa many, many years ago, to ask a guest if she would have milk, cream or lemon in her tea (which is normally served hot). Mrs. Carruthers spoke of being served 'muddy brown liquid, sloshed with milk, bitter and lukewarm'.

"On what premise does she base her statement that Canadian husbands do not want their wives to be interesting, and then in the next breath, or line, announce that in the evenings when the husbands are around, the conversation is stimulating as it should be? One is given the impression that the article should have been entitled 'What Is Wrong With Mrs. Carruthers?'"

FROM Miss Helen S. Conolly, Toronto:

"We think that the way we serve tea is preferable to a cup of hot or warm water with a tea bag either in the cup or on the saucer . . . a method that all of us have encountered south of the border. It is true that Americans make better coffee than we do, but tea. . . NO!"

John C. Donovan of New York City, says he writes as an American "who knows many charming Canadian women":

"I DON'T think there is anything wrong with Canadian women that Canadian men can't rectify. They are both intelligent and beautiful, and if Mrs. Carruthers happened to attend a commonplace, stuffy dinner and boring tea party where the hostess did not cooperate or serve to her liking, why that could happen in Anchorage or Arkansas.

"One point I agree with is that the Canadian woman *is* a bit backward as far as political views and making speeches is concerned. Here enters the role of the husband. After all, I am sure she aims to please and could brush up on Parliamentary speeches, or read the editorial page as well as the women's page.

"Other than that, the Canadian woman has everything the Doctor ordered, and more so!"

SPORTS

1950 WAS THE PEAK YEAR

To Glance Backward Is Pleasant, To Look Ahead not so Heartening

1950 was a big year for Canadian sports, perhaps the last big year for some time to come. Sports officials up here haven't had much to say as yet, but across the line pessimism is the theme.

While only the most excitable voices have written professional baseball off entirely (on the grounds that what the draft doesn't ruin, wartime restrictions will), everybody seems agreed that unless the world situation unexpectedly brightens, the low-classification minors will fold almost at the start, and that the disaster will creep upward.

—Globe and Mail

CHAMPS COACH: *Frank Clair led Toronto Argonauts to the Grey Cup.*

It should be encouraging for Canadians, however, to hear spokesmen for the International League saying that there is no possibility of it going out of business for a while. With Ottawa among those present, the league is more international than ever.

Hockey, officially, hasn't had much to say yet, perhaps being too much concerned with certain worries—the precipitate decline in the box office in New York and Boston, and the demise of the minor-league New Haven club.

If the coming year may have its low points, the one just past unquestionably had its high ones.

Both Canadian teams got into the Stanley Cup playoffs, even if both were promptly eliminated: the Maple Leafs by Detroit and Montreal by the lowly (then and now) New York Rangers, who in the final series played their home games on Toronto ice.

The summer months saw one familiar sight—Toronto struggling along in the International League cellar while Montreal's Royals flew in the higher strata—and a succession of unfamiliar sights as big time soccer clubs from overseas displayed their ability in stadiums across Canada.

Rugby, of course, experienced its best season ever during our new, greatly-expanded Fall. The season was fine, even if its dénouement was something of an anti-climax when Toronto's perennial champion Argonauts beat a Winnipeg team which—for one reason or possibly another—didn't appear able to win.

And so, with one good year under our belts, we proceed bravely into another.

Bravest of all, quite possibly, are Lethbridge Maple Leafs, who sailed last month for Europe and an extended hockey-playing tour which will culminate in the world championships at Paris. It takes courage for a team whose greatest success at home was winning the western intermediate title to bear on its shoulders the international reputation of the Home of Hockey.

There's no questioning the Maple Leaf's courage, but there could be considerable questioning of the wisdom of sending such an outfit to represent Canada. Our better amateur clubs claim that they couldn't take the financial loss of missing their season's schedule at home.

It is to be fervently hoped that no precedent was set by the University of Toronto's mid-December junket into that hotbed of hockey, the state of Colorado. The Varsity boys just managed to break even with two institutions of learning called Colorado College and the University of Denver.

Racing Outlook

The kind of season to be experienced by devotees of the track depends largely on the tax situation, according to Col. K. R. Marshall, President of the Ontario Jockey Club. Last year, Ontario tracks paid a tax six and one-half per cent higher than that paid by any American track. Continuation of this exorbitant taxation, according to the Colonel, could kill racing.

He is probably quite correct, too. He doesn't come right out and say it (because if he did he would have to admit the existence of certain persons, known as bookies, whom all right-thinking people know do not exist) but the reason is obvious.

In 1950, betting on Ontario tracks dropped a phenomenal six million dollars. The reason? That 22½ per cent tax was reflected on the parimutuel payoffs. Prices were low. So the fans (for fans, read bettors) stayed at home and simply placed their wagers on American tracks through their nearest bookie.

More accurate predictions as to what's going to happen in Sport during 1951 could probably be made by the politicians than by sportswriters. If third-basemen and halfbacks are urgently needed in Korea and elsewhere, the quality of play at home is apt to decline precipitously.

—*Kim McIlroy*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Unfinished Business

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE END of the year, as usual, finds my mind cluttered like someone's untidy desk with stray references, with odds and ends of inconclusive information, with names, events and faces that have been queried and carelessly pigeonholed for future clearance. Many of these are unimportant, but they continue to haunt the consciousness, like names you can't put a face to, or faces that elude their names.

What happened, for instance, to Bullfighter Mario Cabré, the one who was so terribly in love with Miss Ava Gardner? And how are the Roberto Rossellinis making out, after all these weeks of silence? Any word from the Aly Khans?

Late in the year the Duke and Duchess of Windsor turned up beatifically in all the newsreels, so it isn't necessary to worry about *them*. On the other hand, no one for months has thought it worthwhile to keep us informed about the escorts of Princess Margaret Rose.

Then what became of Madame Evita Peron's rumored intention of running for the Argentinian Vice-Presidency? Madame Peron is beautiful, energetic and as busy as a bird-dog in all sorts of interesting ways, and there is no excuse for keeping her out of the papers. Yet there hasn't been a line about her for days and days.

There hasn't been a line, either, from the Reverend Hewlett Johnson, the Red Dean of Canterbury. For a while too it looked as though the Reverend James Endicott might join the forgotten names of 1950. However, he was able to rescue himself in time by getting up at a local Peace Congress meeting and announcing that the world has been misled by General MacArthur and there is no such thing as the Chinese Red Army.

So far no Leftist appears to have figured that it is worthwhile to announce that there is no such person as General MacArthur.

HOW were the old unhappy quarrels of 1950 finally settled? Were Madame Schiaparelli and the French port authorities able to patch up their differences over her undeclared supply of jewellery and American bills? Did President Truman forgive Music Critic Paul Hume for the unkind things he wrote about Miss Margaret Truman's concert? And have the Marines forgiven President Truman for the unkind things he wrote about them? Was Miss Canada of 1950 ever able to straighten out her difficulties with the promoter who promised her the title, and then produced four other finalists? And has there been any sign of reconciliation between Izvestia and Mr. Henry Wallace?

Information on the 1950 science front remains spotty and inconclusive. For instance, whatever happened to the conquest of the common cold? Last year everyone was taking anti-histamines and it looked as though the human respiratory tract might be cleared of pneumococci forever. This year everybody has a cold, and everybody is treating it with old-fashioned molasses.

EVERYBODY is talking about ACTH, the new wonder-drug. It would be very comforting to read a statement about ACTH in the paper today that wouldn't be contradicted in the paper tomorrow; but that too will have to wait now for 1951.

Have there been any clarifying reports on Professor Einstein's new Generalized Theory of Gravitation? If there have been I have not seen them. Scientists *have* discovered, however, that if you put a duck into a tub of water mixed with one of the detergents the duck will go straight to the bottom; so at least *that's* settled. They have also announced that the atomic bomb would be of no use whatever in dissipating hurricanes and this will probably come as a great relief both to people who are frightened by hurricanes and people who are scared to death by the bomb.

In addition to the above, there are any number of miscellaneous queries that haven't so far found a satisfactory answer. For instance, have all the children of Sault Ste. Marie recovered safely from the ringworm epidemic? Has everybody but me completely lost interest in that mysterious Chubb Lake in Labrador? What became of the promised drop in prices that was to follow the unpegging of the Canadian dollar? Also of the group of Canadian oceanographers who went out to investigate the misbehavior of the Gulf Stream?

Some of these questions will probably be cleared up in 1951. Some of them will never be cleared up. At this point there seems to be nothing to do except ring out the old unfinished business, and ring in the new. No doubt there will be plenty of it in 1951.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

For Defence: Disperse U.K. Industry?

Would Britain's Proximity to the War Zone Make Her Ineffective as a Producer? Or Should Stockpiling Be Done in Britain Instead of U.S.?

by John L. Marston

London.

THE COMPLETE revaluation of world politics and strategy since the middle of 1950 has included Britain as a special subject. For Britain is not only the second industrial country of the "free world" but also an essential base for military operations in the European area. And the two qualities, the one economic, the other geographical, are not at all harmonious.

Britain, an industrial island, has to be supplied with food and raw materials from thousands of miles distant. A country so placed is heavily dependent on its ports. Destruction of them would make it impossible to handle cargoes on a wartime scale, even if they could get to home waters without serious loss. These were threatening problems in the last war; they might be disastrous in another.

Also obvious enough in the last war was the vulnerability of Britain's industries; and they may be more vulnerable now, as weapons of attack seem always to outpace weapons of defence. It would be unsafe to rely on military equipment from factories so near to the scene of fighting a European war. However, a large proportion of supplies would in any event come from North America—assuming that they could be delivered.

There are various suggestions for overcoming this predicament; they are mutually conflicting, as might be expected: This is good reason why the allied strategists should decide firmly what rôle Britain is to play in Europe and in the general scheme of things.

Assured Supplies?

Can supplies to Britain be assured? Can her factories be defended? If supplies cannot be assured, but factories can be defended—if, in other words, the main threat is not to the island itself but to its communications—why not stockpile in Britain rather than in America?

According to this idea, the stockpile of the western powers would be distributed so as to be more readily accessible than at present. But in making such a decision the authorities would have to be reasonably sure that the materials could be effectively used; at least, that the island itself could be defended. Otherwise valuable supplies would fall into enemy hands.

The alternative idea is that the island is too vulnerable to be used as a permanent economic and military base. On this reasoning, it is proposed that whole industries, with a large block of the population, should be evacuated to areas distant from any European war.

This proposal comes from people who see the British Commonwealth as a permanent entity in world affairs. Recognizing that the dominions are already industrializing themselves rapidly, they urge that the process should be greatly accelerated by transportation of complete industrial units, with personnel, from Britain. This would be not only for the duration of the emergency, but as part of a long-term policy to spread British Commonwealth industry rather than keep the main concentration in the British Isles.

Such mass migration would require prodigies of organization. Every part of the plan would have to be carried out in the right order and on the right scale. Canada, Australia, South Africa could not accept a sudden influx of people and equipment; nor have they the labor and materials readily available to build the homes and factories and roads and railways and power installations needed for so bold a scheme. Britain's building industry would have to be exported first. And Britain would have to build a whole new fleet of ships—before dismantling her shipbuilding industry.

Some advocates of this plan aver that it need not take many years, if carried out with the vigor and determination devoted to a major military operation. It is extremely difficult to accept that view. Detailed arrangements would have to be made with the dominions; and in the earliest formative stage the plan might be expected to run into serious difficulties—would the recipients' economies be able to bear such rapid transformation?—which industries should move to which area?—and so on.

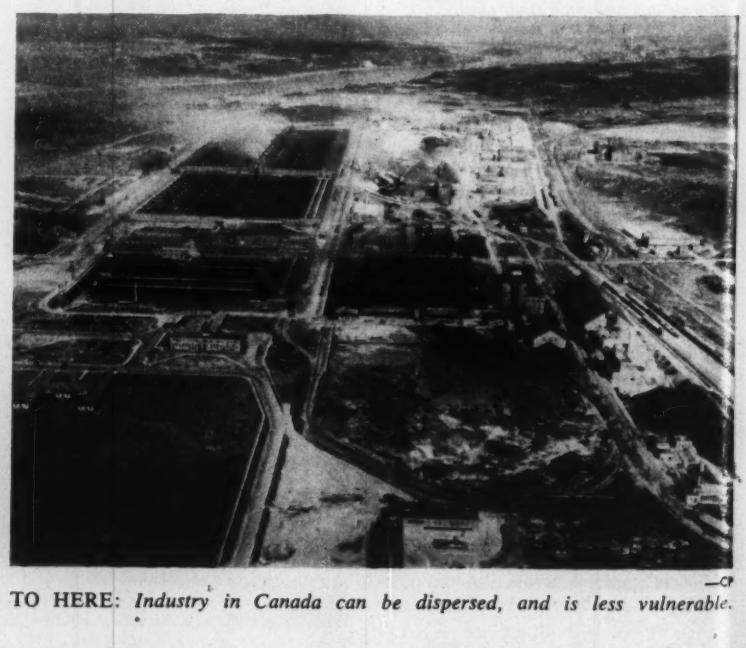
Time to Move

However long or short the time required, what a wonderful opportunity for an intending aggressor to move, when the industry of Europe's main bastion was uprooted and not yet transplanted elsewhere!

The predicament, however, remains: what to do about Britain. The simple fact must be faced that if the continent of Europe were overrun, Britain might not be tenable for long, or, being held, might be battered and burned into obliteration.

—U.K.I.O.

FROM HERE: *U.K. industry, though productive, is concentrated, vulnerable.*



—CP

TO HERE: *Industry in Canada can be dispersed, and is less vulnerable.*

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U.K. BUSINESS

Production:

CUTBACKS

STEEL is only one of the products in short supply in the United Kingdom. A top official of the Board of Trade flew to Washington last fortnight to discuss the proposed cut in exports of sulphur to Britain. The United States supplies practically all British needs. Sulphur exports have been at a record level, but recently producers have been informally rationing supplies. Formal cuts are threatened for 1951.

Without adequate supplies of sulphur, U.K. output of metals, rubber tires, viscose rayon, fertilizers, paper, dyes, plastics, paints and other war materials would be curtailed. There is an acute shortage in Britain, and imports are expected to be cut by one-third in 1951.

Enterprise:

NO STEEL POLITICS

HARRY BOOT, General Manager of Consett Steel Works, just outside Durham, Eng., is first and foremost a steel man. According to Boot, steel and politics don't mix — not even when a Socialist government comes along and says private ownership and management must go.

Knowing the fate that lies before every steel firm in the United Kingdom, Boot and the directors of Consee went ahead with an expansion and reconstruction program to bring their $36,000,000 plant up to date. The program meant spending $21,000,000—all the cash they had in the bank—and 60 to 70 hours a week of the directors' time during the rebuilding.

So far they have spent $18,000,000; the rest will go to building a new mill. Even in the process of remodelling, they have been able to increase production.

What amazes the public is not the engineering feats of increasing production at a difficult time, but the fact that the Consett directors decided to re-equip a plant that they knew would be nationalized.

The directors also knew that the state would pay according to the price of the shares on the stockmarket. They could have paid out higher dividends and doubled or trebled the price of the shares. But being steelmen rather than political strategists, they preferred to plough earned and accumulated surpluses back into the works.

When the time for reckoning comes, the State steel corporation will likely pay the company about $21,000,000—just equal to the cash assets of the firm before the rebuilding program started.

Management:

THE GRADUAL WAY

THE directors of Isaac Braithwaite and Sons, Ltd., stopped their two-hour conference at tea-time. There was only one thing to do: "lay off 200 men."

T. H. O'Brien, Managing Director of the firm, which makes laundry, dry cleaning and washing machines, had given the production report to the meeting: "We have full order books, but we're waiting for steel sheet ordered 18 months ago. Our export customers can't understand why, with the country striving to export, we can't get materials."

After tea, O'Brien came back with a compromise solution. The meeting agreed to his proposal to operate on a 34-hour week up to Christmas.

O'Brien said later: "I was appalled by the prospect of men walking the streets just before Christmas. There is really no work for most of them. What will happen after Christmas I don't know."

BUSINESS ANGLE

Price Control: How Close?

LATE in the 1914-18 war there was an American division which had particularly distinguished itself, known as the Rainbow Division (I think because the troops composing it had come from various states). Unkind Canadians would ask why it was thus named. When the American explained, the Canadian would say: "Oh, I thought it must be because you came out after the storm was over." In the second war the U.S. got in a little earlier, but still was late. Now the boot's on the other foot. Canadians visiting the U.S. find that Canada is regarded there as somewhat of a slacker in respect of Korea.

It's true that so far we have done more talking than acting. We are contributing, but on a minor scale. Now, however, the picture is due to change. For one thing, the menace of world Communism presses more heavily on us, as on all the West. For another, now that Western rearmament is the big issue, it is clear that our place, economically and militarily, must be one of close association with the United States. The U.S. having embarked on mobilization not far short of total, we can be sure that we too will soon step up our defence undertaking; before long it may not be much less than that of the U.S.

This means that Canadian business, already operating at a very high level, now faces a dynamic new situation: (1) not only is production for defence to be largely increased, but it will continue for years; (2) pressure on the already-strained price level will rise further because of the inevitable diversion of productive capacity and materials from consumer goods. However, many big uncertainties remain: the nature of the Canadian effort (how much of what kind of goods), the amount of diversion from non-defence production, the extent to which we shall go in for Government controls and rationing, and how soon, and how much taxes will be increased—that is, how much of our program will be paid for on a cash and how much on a credit basis.

U. S. Influence

In some fields, at least, it is probable that what is done across the border will have great influence on what is done here. It will be difficult, for example, for Ottawa to persist in its opposition to price controls in view of the U.S. move in this direction. Under the defence pooling agreement between the two countries, Canada will be importing some materials and exporting other materials and finished goods across the international border, and this traffic would tend to become impossible if, because the U.S. had price and wage controls and Canada did not, there were sizable price differentials.

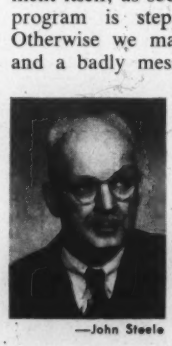
It should be noted that Mr. Truman hopes to hold prices in check, in the main, with a system of voluntary controls based on "fair wage and price standards" to be established by the Economic Stabilization Agency. It will be the function of this agency to set "fair" prices and wages for every industry, and management will be expected to hold itself to these prices and labor to the set wage scales. If they do not, mandatory limits will be imposed. This system will be applied to all except certain key industries, which will be under mandatory controls from the outset.

But Will It Work?

However, it is surely doubtful, to say the least, that this loose plan will work. There is nothing in the record of labor union wage demands in recent years to suggest that labor will exercise such restraint now, or to offer any real promise that management will refrain from advancing prices when costs rise, which they are likely to do for a variety of reasons in spite of the efforts of the Economic Stabilization Agency.

Ottawa knows very well that the most desirable and only painless methods of combatting the inflationary rise of prices is to increase the volume of production, and thereby provide more consumer goods to absorb the increased public purchasing power—increased because more people will be working, even if wages are not increased. To this end, the Government would like to retain the freedom of movement of prices and wages because of the incentive to increased effort and initiative that this provides. But it knows that, at best, this aim can be achieved only partially; that the truth is that a defence program of the size we shall soon be embarking on will necessarily require so large a cut in civilian goods that public purchasing power is bound to outrun the goods supply.

So we shall have controls—mandatory controls—of prices and wages as well as of materials, despite all the opposition of business and the reluctance of the Government itself, as soon as our defence program is stepped up sizably. Otherwise we may have inflation and a badly messed up program.



—John Steele

by P. M. Richards

Profit Sharing Does It!

by P. M. Richards

THE OTHER day a small Canadian company paid out $150,000 to its employees, not as a goodwill gesture but for services beyond those covered by their regular wages. The average received by employees was around $900; the highest payment, made to a plant worker, was $1,300. Furthermore, a similar payment is made annually, the amount depending mainly on the quantity and quality of goods produced by the workers during the year. The company is the Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada Ltd., of Leaside, Ont., manufacturing electric motors, welding apparatus, etc.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this year's distribution was the statement by President M. N. Vuchnich which accompanied it.

"Because of our system of recognizing and of keying performance to low-cost production, our organization has produced more, the people have earned more, and the customers have received a better product at a lower cost," Mr. Vuchnich declared.

What a contrast this presents to the conditions existing today in so many industries—of more or less constant friction between labor and management. Is there a lesson here for management and labor everywhere? Or is the success of the Lincoln plan due to special circumstances?

The answer to that is that the Lincoln company at Leaside is only one of a growing number of corporations using "profit-sharing" with great success; apparently always successfully where the plan in use (there are a number of proven ones, suitable for different types of industries) has been generously conceived and honestly executed, in complete good faith on both sides. This is the essential requirement.

The Leaside company's own parent, the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is itself an outstanding exponent of the successful use of profit-sharing.

Ancient Idea

Profit-sharing is far from new; it has been practised in one form or another at least since the time of the French Revolution and probably much earlier. There are estimated to be 20,000 companies using it today in the United States and Canada, and the number is growing rapidly. This growth is due in considerable part to the educational work of the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries (home address 2306 First National Tower, Akron 8, Ohio), an organization for spreading the profit-sharing gospel formed in 1947 by top executives of a number of U.S. companies which had had used the profit-sharing principle for years with very encouraging results.

The Council defines profit-sharing as "any procedure under which an employer pays to all employees, in addition to good rates of regular pay, special current or deferred sums, based not only upon individual or group performance but on the prosperity of the business as a whole."

There are three main types of profit-sharing plans: cash or current payment plans, i.e. those which make cash disbursements at regular intervals; trust or deferred payment plans, i.e. the payments are made at retirement or at some other time in the future; combined plans, i.e. incorporating features of both the other two. The Council acts as a clearing house for profit-sharing information and experience and has several hundred original plans on file.

Surprisingly, perhaps, labor as well as management has looked critically at profit-sharing. Labor unions have complained that the worker's income is not stable with profit-sharing. The Council's answer to this is that the amounts distributed in profit-sharing are over and above the going rates of wages; therefore any shrinkage or even an entire absence of profits leaves the worker at least as well off as other workers in the community. And some workers raise the question of how the profits are distributed and state that management comes first in most profit-sharing plans. The Council replies that this is contrary to the facts; that since a true profit-sharing plan covers all employees, no group comes first in the distribution.

Workers' Object

Workers also allege that the real object of profit-sharing is the "speed-up". The answer here is that profit-sharing plans have nothing to do with "speed-ups"; their good results come from the sense of partnership, team spirit and cooperation developed among all employees. Another complaint is that labor's reward is too small. To this the Council replies that the share of the profits obviously depends upon the amount of profits to be distributed. Many companies give more in profit shares to employees than stockholders receive in dividends.

One of management's fears is that profit-sharing will open the door for labor to determine how much profit shall go to stockholders. The Council says that experience in this case is more valuable than speculation; that members of the Council have not found this a problem.

And finally management asks: what happens when there are no profits? The Council replies that obviously a lack of profits is serious to any business and therefore is also serious to any profit-sharing plan. However, employees can learn just as fast and as gracefully as stockholders that some years are leaner than others. In fact, says the Council, profit-sharing aids the employee in gaining appreciation of the ups and downs of the business in a very concrete way.

The Council emphasizes that it does not claim that profit-sharing is a panacea for all the ills of industry. But it does earnestly believe that, sincerely applied, it will create harmonious labor - management relations, greater prosperity and a more stable economy.

U.S. BUSINESS

—International

STABILIZATION CHIEFS: *Left to right: Price Administrator Michael DiSalle, Wage Board Chairman Cyrus Ching, and Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine.*

"DOLLAR-HAPPY" BUYERS?

ACTION to curb rising prices of strategic materials has become one of the most anxiously expected results of Western power conferences. During World War II the United Nations got their purchasing organized under the Combined Raw Materials Board. This body did the buying for the United Nations countries and eliminated or at least reduced competitive bidding as a cause of price rises.

There's no such organization now, and it's badly needed. In Western Europe, Britain particularly, short supply and high prices are being attributed largely to U.S. stockpiling purchases. The *Manchester Guardian* puts a prevailing British view when it criticizes "dollar-happy" military leaders in the U.S., who, because they don't care what prices they pay for strategic materials, are upsetting world commodity markets.

But it is not forgotten in Britain that the big demand and high prices for strategic materials produced in the sterling area have been largely responsible for the recent rapid recovery of Britain. In other words the British are getting more dollars, but they are giving up badly needed raw materials in order to get them. Prices of wool, rubber and tin, which are produced mainly in the sterling area, have gone up to a fantastic height. This is not only because of the immediate American demand, but also because individual suppliers are holding off expecting prices to rise still further. Governments are having to pay through the nose for their defence programs, and consumers are having to make do with less expensive substitutes.

These price rises of goods produced in the sterling area are not lost on the Americans. The increased cost is hurting the U.S. taxpayer probably more than his opposite number in any of the other Western nations, as the U.S. is carrying most of the load in Korea and in the general Western rearmament program.

Trade:

SAMPLE ENTRIES

THE COMMISSIONER of Customs has issued regulations facilitating the entry of commercial samples into the States. The new procedure permits a salesman to bring in, free of import duty, accompanying commercial samples up to $500 in value upon presenting a descriptive list of the articles, and his personal bond that he will export the articles when he returns home.

Samples valued over $500 may be handled the same way provided a certified consular invoice is presented at the time of entry. Previously cash or surety totalling one and one-fourth the estimated duty on the articles was required of the traveler at time of making entry.

Lumbering:

REVERSAL

THIRD quarter lumber production set a new record but was sliding downward when the period ended with further cutbacks in prospect. Some small marginal mills were closing down; incoming orders were reported to be running 9 per cent below shipments for the industry; and unfilled orders were decreasing rapidly, a reversal of former trends. The trade was estimating that fourth quarter output would be 105 per cent below a year ago.

Housing credit restrictions, aided somewhat by seasonal factors and a feeling of uncertainty as prices decline, were held responsible.

■ The U.S. Government's top stabilization officials estimate that it would require 60 to 90 days to build a staff to administer a full price-wage control program. They still hope that mandatory curbs will not be necessary. The beginnings of a price stabilization program didn't look too bright after General Motors took action to fight the price roll-back ordered by the economic stabilization Board. GM felt that the order was "discriminatory" and stopped the sale of new models.

Canada's Money Maker

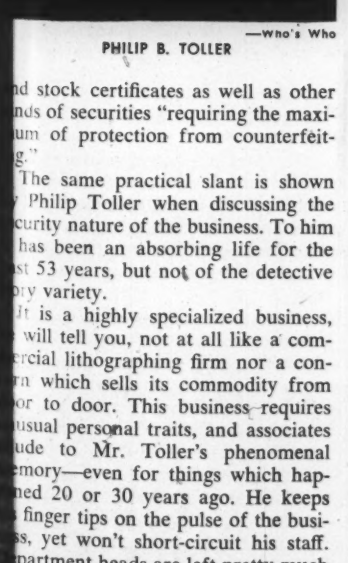
Head of Canadian Bank Note Co. Makes It the Easy Way

by Robert Mahaffy

THOUGH Philip B. Toller, President of Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited of Ottawa, Engravers and Printers of bank notes and securities, will admit that the "velocity of circulation" principle in economics in part explains the activity of his business, he subscribes to no "ivory-tower" philosophy.

He will joke with you about "turning on the printing press" bringing inflation, but he, like most of us, is concerned by the shrinking dollar and increased wages and rising costs; besides the Canadian Bank Note Company, of course, is strictly controlled in the amount of currency it is authorized to produce for the Bank of Canada.

The only other of two firms in this line in Canada, the company makes Government of Canada bonds and postage stamps and corporation bonds



—Who's Who

PHILIP B. TOLLER

nd stock certificates as well as other nds of securities "requiring the maxi- um of protection from counterfeit- g."

The same practical slant is shown Philip Toller when discussing the curity nature of the business. To him has been an absorbing life for the st 53 years, but not of the detective y variety.

t is a highly specialized business, will tell you, not at all like a com- rcial lithographing firm nor a con- rn which sells its commodity from or to door. This business requires usual personal traits, and associates ude to Mr. Toller's phenomenal mory—even for things which hap- ned 20 or 30 years ago. He keeps finger tips on the pulse of the busi- ss, yet won't short-circuit his staff. partment heads are left pretty much their own resources.

Getting in to see him is no more ficult than visiting the National Re- rch Council laboratories or Na- nal Defence Headquarters, (there uniformed guard at the door of the embassy-like building and you have to sign in); the protective devices are well concealed from the public's gaze.

In the lobby of the Canadian Bank Note Company building is a framed collection of cancelled specimen bank notes produced for The Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Montreal, The Canadian Bank of Commerce and specimen notes of all the other chartered banks of Canada, also a Dominion of Canada $50,000 note formerly used only between banks. At one time, such big denomination bills were used in settling clearing balances between banks.

Dressed in a conservative blue suit with club-striped tie, Toller at first appears like the aloof president of a big bank or highgrade bond executive, but he warms up like a schoolboy and his rather stern features relax when he begins to talk about his work with the Canadian Bank Note Co.

Natural Step

It goes back to a day in 1897 when he joined the predecessor company, American Bank Note Co., as chief clerk in Ottawa. Fresh out of Ashbury, College (he also attended Ottawa Model School), it was a natural step for him, for his father was Lt.-Col. Frederick Toller, Comptroller of Dominion Currency from 1881 to 1910. After eight years in Ottawa he was promoted in 1905 to Manager of the Toronto branch. By 1920 he had become Sales Manager at the Ottawa head office. In 1923 he was named Director, in 1928 Treasurer, in 1929 Vice-President, reaching the President's chair in 1935. He is also a Director of American Bank Note Co. of New York.

Though a believer in hard work, Toller is not of the die - hard school which believes others should undergo the same hardships they did. Note his employee relations' policies. There are men with Canadian Bank Note Co. who have had 40 to 50 years' service. A five-day week is in effect. Employees get from one to two weeks' holidays with pay according to their length of service, have group insurance, hospitalization and sick benefit plans and a pension fund to draw on when they retire. There are upwards of 500 of them.

The company's new fireproof plant is the last word in pleasant working conditions. With large windows and extensive skylights and modern fluorescent lighting, it can truly be classed as a "daylight plant"—the whole 118,000 square feet of it.

A golfer of better than average skill and long a follower of Izaak Walton, Toller knows how to relax. He also plays billiards; but his greatest thrill is keeping in tune with business trends —every day bringing something new in the way of contacts with the Federal Government, Provincial Governments, municipalities, industrial corporations and financial institutions throughout Canada.

—National Film Board

NATURAL: *Shearing the sheep.*

—Maurice Miller, Cornwall

SYNTHETIC: *Viscose rayon staple.*

Synthetics Won't Help Yet

Despite New Developments in the Field, The Textile Shortage Continues

by James Mercer

AT A casual glance, one might say that a fortunate coincidence has occurred in the field of textiles. Just when the scarcity of natural fibres threatens a relative textile famine, science has produced synthetic fibres that can compete with the natural fibres on equal terms. On the basis of the casual glance one might conclude that the problem of textile scarcity has been, or will shortly be, solved.

If the casual glance takes in this year's spectacular price rises, however, it would seem that the "coincidence" hasn't done much good. Why, with the successful development of synthetic fibres, do prices of natural-fibre products continue to rise at such a spectacular rate?

This is a matter of quantity: synthetic fibres are not being produced in sufficient quantity to affect the overall textile picture. This applies not only to the newer synthetic products, but also to rayon, which has been in the field for a long time. Estimated world production of rayon this year is in the neighborhood of 3 billion lbs. This is a substantial figure in relation to, say, 4 billion lbs. for wool, but it is much less impressive by comparison with estimates of 15 billion lbs. for cotton —especially as rayon is a more direct substitute for cotton than it is for wool.

Long Boom

The scarcity of natural fibres is most obvious in the case of wool, but for a season at least, an equally acute shortage of cotton seems inevitable. The postwar boom in consumption has lasted much longer than most authorities expected, and production has failed to keep pace. There are no longer substantial stocks on which the world's textile industries can draw. And rearmament demands are affecting textiles, as well as other materials.

There are several reasons why synthetic fibres cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to fill the gap. One is the shortage of raw materials even for producing synthetics: the world shortage of woodpulp acts as a brake on production of rayon. Another, in many countries, is the shortage of labor endowed with the requisite skill: in some new processes, in nylon for instance, quite new skills are required. Another is the lack of producing capacity, which cannot be increased rapidly and can be built up only at heavy cost.

This is the crucial factor. No one can foretell certainly that the scarcity of natural fibres will last for years. Next year production of cotton may be much larger than it has been this year. If consumption of wool were reduced to a more normal level, the shortage would disappear. But it must be three or five years before big plans for producing synthetic fibres can reach maturity. Companies are understandably cautious about spending millions on new plants—at the peak of the boom in capital equipment—when the ostensible reason for producing much more synthetic fibre may no longer exist once the plant starts producing.

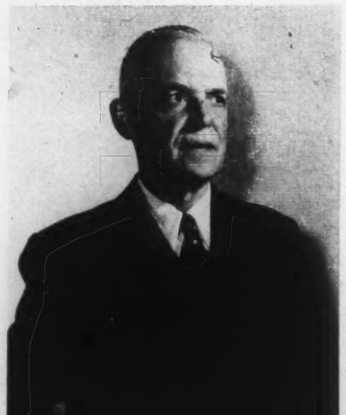
This caution, it may be said, is not evident in the spate of promising announcements about new synthetic fibres and the big plans to produce them. Nylon is now a household word, as well known as rayon. As well known before long, perhaps, will be ardil, terylene, orlon, grillon, perlon.

That is as it may be. But it is not relevant to the problem. Even of nylon, world production this year will be only about 120 million lbs. From next year there will be capacity to produce about 22½ million lbs. of ardil; sometime later 11 million lbs. of terylene. The other fibres are only in the blueprint stage. Compared with a total production of nearly 20 billion lbs. of cotton and wool these figures are insignificant. And there is no possibility of large-scale production of synthetic fibres other than rayon for many years.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Unfilled Orders

CANADIAN manufacturers in many fields are now reporting difficulty in filling orders because of scarcity of materials. The volume of unfilled orders is rising, and delivery dates are frequently being extended or withheld. Shortages are particularly felt in the metals field, notably in steel, nickel, copper and aluminum, and are beginning to appear in chemicals, though current Canadian production of these commodities is at peak levels. Plans to expand production facilities are handicapped because they would consume these scarce materials. Ottawa is working to ease the situation, through careful allocation of supplies. Apparently a number of development projects not necessary for defence will be postponed because of materials scarcities, one important effect of which will be to release manpower for more essential purposes. While the prospects are for an eventual tightening in supply of many consumer goods, wholesalers report adequate stocks now on hand in most lines. Department stores across the country did a good volume of Christmas trade and will hold the customary clearance sales this month.



—Capital Press

AN ASSURANCE? *Consideration for a deep feeling in labor's breast.*

Transportation:

REACTIONS

COMPARED to the bitter controversy that raged while Canada's rail strike was on, reaction to the arbitrator's awards seemed subdued. Within the limits set by the Government back-to-work order which ended the strike, Mr. Justice Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada dictated the final settlement terms.

Three best-known issues were 1) the 40-hour week; 2) the amount of the pay raise; 3) the inclusion of railway hotel and water transport employees in the agreement. On the three issues the unions got two decisions.

The unions were guaranteed the 40-hour week by September 1, 1951, by the back-to-work order: the arbitrator decided it must be effective June 1, 1951. The unions were guaranteed a four-cents-an-hour wage increase: the arbitrator set it at seven. The unions had held firmly, even in negotiations during the strike, that hotel and water employees be included in the agreement: in this case the arbitrator decided otherwise. Hotel and water employees received four-cents-an-hour increase and nothing more.

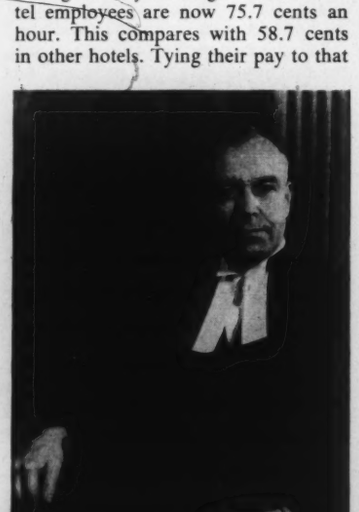
Union leaders had pinned hopes for the inclusion of the hotel and water employees on a statement of the Prime Minister to the special session of Parliament called to deal with the strike. The PM had said, "It was represented to us that all these unions were banded together for a common cause, and that it would appear to them that any action that was taken which did not apply to all of them, and to which any of them submitted, would be regarded as a betrayal [of those excluded]. . . . In drawing our legislation we reluctantly came to the conclusion that that was a feeling which probably existed in the breasts of the men themselves and which it would not be politic to attempt to override."

On the basis of these remarks CCL Secretary Pat Conroy criticized the Arbitrator's ruling. He regarded it as a "distinct deviation" from what he considered to be the "assurance" the PM had given in the House that the hotel and water employees would be included.

The arbitrator did not consider St. Laurent's remarks binding on him. In his view, "To fix wage rates of hotel employees with regard to rates prevailing in railway operations, rather than with regard to those prevailing in the hotel industry, would or might, place railway hotels at a distinct disadvantage to non-railway hotels or be unfair to the travelling public."

The arbitrator pointed out that the average hourly earnings for CNR hotel employees are now 75.7 cents an hour. This compares with 58.7 cents in other hotels. Tying their pay to that of railway employees would make the gap still wider.

Though comments and analyses of the effects were likely to continue for some time, the final chapter as far as the non-operating trades were concerned, appeared to have been written.



—NFB

A DECISION: *Mr. Justice Kellock did not consider the PM's remarks binding.*

Agriculture:

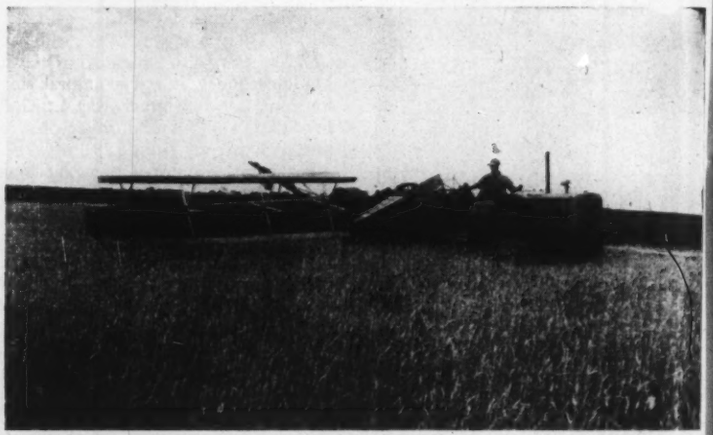
DAMP DISASTER

FARMERS and warehousemen with damp grain on hand face one of the gravest risks in the history of western grain growing, D. G. McKenzie, chief of the Board of Grain Commissioners, told a gathering of farmers at Letellier in Manitoba.

"There is no danger at present while the wheat is frozen," he said, "but in March when the weather gets warm, millions of bushels of damp grain may spoil before it can be dried."

Drying equipment operating around the clock could not cope with the amount of tough and damp grain being delivered at Fort William and Port Arthur. In addition, he said, only 70 per cent of terminal elevator space could be utilized because of the necessity of keeping grades separated.

"It is a tragedy the way the chain of events has led to the situation," Dr. McKenzie told the farmers. A late crop and a large one, struck by early frost; allocation of box cars to delivery points disrupted by the railway strike; a delayed harvest, snow and rain spoiling the grain; the effort to build up iron ore and coal reserves in the east taking up a large number of lake boats; higher U.S. freight rates attracting more lake shipping; inadequate drying facilities all contributed to the present snarl in the movement of grain.



—Caterpillar Tractor

PRAIRIE WHEAT: *A chain of events, and a snarl in grain movements.*

Policy:

NO TAX

SASKATCHEWAN is not thinking of levying a new sales tax.

This was the quick rejoinder of Attorney General J. W. Corman after Premier T. C. Douglas made the request at the Federal-Provincial conference that provinces be allowed to levy an indirect sales tax.

As acting Premier, Corman clarified his leader's point that it did "not imply any new or increased taxes." He was thinking only of converting the present education and hospitalization three per cent tax into an indirect levy instead of one paid by the consumer upon the purchase of goods.

The granting of such a request via an amendment to the BNA Act would be a political boon to the CCF in Saskatchewan.

The tax was originally introduced during the '30s by the Liberals when revenues were low. The CCF campaigned against it, promising its abolition. Although some taxable goods were removed from the list, the tax has remained and a year ago was increased from two per cent to three per cent and the name changed to education and hospitalization tax with one-third of the take going to help pay for the hospitalization plan in the province.

Transforming this tax into an indirect tax which the consumer would not pay directly would tend to make the public forget such a tax existed.

Under such circumstances, the howl raised about the tax at succeeding legislative sessions — and in between sessions too — would tend to diminish to a comfortable whisper.

NOT NEEDED

ALBERTANS are confident that they will not be compelled to pay a sales tax to finance their province's share of old age pensions for those between the ages of 65 and 69, with a means test.

The province had a surplus of about $30 million on operations of the 1949-50 fiscal year, ended March 31. It possibly looks with complacency on any problem related to financing old age pensions, without new taxation.

Premier Manning has declared that the province has given "no consideration" to a new sales tax, even though it has joined with other provinces and the dominion in agreeing to a constitutional amendment permitting the provinces to impose indirect taxation for pension payment purposes.

While such power would be given the provinces, they are not obliged to use it. Those deciding to impose such a tax, according to the Alberta Premier, could introduce it as a retail turnover or consumers' tax, payable on the bulk business turnover, instead of the present direct sales tax now operated in some provinces. Or they

might decide on some other form of tax.

Alberta, which expects to have a $100,000,000 budget to submit at the next session of the legislature, opening probably in February, will continue to depend largely on millions of dollars from the sale of crown-owned oil rights. As long as the oil flow holds out, there will be no new taxes in Alberta, nuisance or otherwise, in the view of political observers.

Investment:

POW-WOW

OFF to New York has gone Dr. A. A. Valdmanis, head of Newfoundland's Department of Economic Development, to negotiate with American interests over industrializing sections of Newfoundland. It is not known where sites have been considered for the construction of a new paper mill in Labrador or Newfoundland, or if the talks will concern several other projects already discussed when members of American firms visited Newfoundland recently.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

The **Rev. Godfrey Gower,** 51, Rector of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Vancouver, has been elected Bishop of New Westminster diocese. He succeeds the Rt. Rev. Sir Francis Heathcote who has retired.

Major L. H. Young, formerly of Winnipeg and Brandon, has been named second in command of the 3rd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He left for Fort Lewis, Wash., last week.

Lt.-Col. Henri Tellier, DSO, 32, of Montreal and Ottawa, is Commander of the new Third Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment, of the Canadian special force, now in training at Fort Lewis.

RETIREMENT

E. H. Gurton, European Colonization Commissioner for CNR in London, Eng. He has returned to Montreal to become Canadian Manager of the British Dominions Emigration Society.

DEATHS

Dilly Benjamin Coleman, 60, Judge of the Ontario County Court for the past 15 years; in Toronto.

Mrs. Robert Pim Butchart, 93, of Victoria, famed for the sunken gardens which she made from an abandoned lime quarry at Benvenuto, Tod Inlet. For the past 40 years the gardens were open to the public.

Stephen Wills, 75, Toronto Assize Court Registrar and Court Crier, who retired less than a year ago. He spent 35 years in Courtroom No. 3 where he started as police constable; of a stroke, in Toronto.

Mrs. W. E. Golding, well-known resident and social worker of Saint John, NB; in Saint John.

Mrs. Samuel McDougall, 92, long-time resident of Ottawa; following a lengthy illness, in Ottawa.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

General Statement

30th November, 1950

ASSETS

Notes of and deposits with Bank of Canada	$ 197,717,112.98
Other cash and bank balances	162,064,438.29
Notes of and cheques on other banks	111,331,531.73
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	1,042,365,803.19
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	104,282,016.90
Call and short loans, fully secured	100,004,499.11
Total quick assets	$1,717,765,402.20
Other loans and discounts, after full provision for bad and doubtful debts	688,725,564.27
Bank premises	17,068,704.59
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit	69,437,689.31
Other assets	4,378,982.00
	$2,497,376,342.37

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	$ 249,989.10
Deposits	2,337,503,468.93
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	69,437,689.31
Other liabilities	3,349,328.08
Total liabilities to the public	$2,410,540,475.42
Capital	35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	50,000,000.00
Dividends payable	915,827.91
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	920,039.04
	$2,497,376,342.37

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1950, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made		$11,845,138.94
Provision for Dominion and provincial government taxes	$4,012,000.00	
Provision for depreciation of bank premises	1,273,413.83	5,285,413.83
		$ 6,559,725.11
Dividends at the rate of $1.00 per share		3,500,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 3,059,725.11
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1949		3,860,313.93
		$ 6,920,039.04
Transferred to Reserve Fund		6,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1950		$ 920,039.04

JAMES MUIR, President

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager

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FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:—

On the Preference stock, a final dividend of two per cent in respect of, and from earnings for, the year 1950, payable on February 1, 1951, to stockholders of record at 3 p.m. on December 29, 1950.

On the Ordinary Capital stock, a final dividend of four per cent (one dollar per share) in respect of the year 1950, payable in Canadian funds on February 28, 1951, to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on December 29, 1950.

The Directors point out that net earnings from railway operations for the year continue to show improvement over last year; three per cent of the dividend declared today on the Ordinary Capital stock is attributable to railway operations and one per cent to income from other sources.

The interim dividend declared in August last was attributable to income from sources other than railway operations and the total dividend for the year is thus at the rate of six per cent, one half from each source.

In recent years the declaration of the final dividend has not been made until after the close of the year to which the dividend applied. In future, so far as may be possible, an announcement in respect of a final dividend will be made before the close of the year.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 11, 1950.

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

—CP

BASQUE IMMIGRANTS

EIGHT Basque shepherds from the Pyrenees foothills of southern France are shown aboard the liner *Scythia* on arrival at Halifax. They decided to settle on British Columbia farms after fires destroyed part of their herds and much of the forests of southern France. The one married shepherd brought along his wife and daughter.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT ACTION

IT IS estimated that about a quarter million Canadians will be involved in automobile accidents during the coming year, yet only a small percentage will know how to act, how to protect their interests, what are their responsibilities and obligations.

When an accident occurs, even before you stop to find out how much damage has been done, steps should be taken to keep the accident from getting worse. First give help to anyone who is hurt. Never move a seriously injured person. Call a doctor and wait until he says that it is safe to move him and instructs you how to do it. In the meantime make him as comfortable as possible. Cover him warmly. Try to stop bleeding. Never give him a drink until he is able to ask for it.

Take precautions to avert fire. If you find yourself in a tight spot and a crash seems inevitable, think quickly to turn off the ignition and throw away your cigarette. Don't smoke after an accident. If a fire does start, don't fight it with water. Use a fire extinguisher or try to smother it.

Then act to prevent other vehicles from being involved. If your car is disabled on the road where it cannot be seen clearly from a distance, avoid having another car crash into yours by having someone signal to oncoming traffic with a white handkerchief or at night with a light.

After you have taken these precautions you will of course examine the damage which has been done to your own and to the other person's property. If you believe that the other party is at fault frankly tell him so, and good-naturedly maintain that position. Don't lose your temper and start to quarrel. You may say things which may be difficult to prove and which may later prejudice your case and cost you money. Do not admit liability on your part and don't make rash promises.

You may have to prove that you were not negligent or at fault and to do this you need to have witnesses. Try to get witnesses who were not involved in the accident.

If possible without interfering with traffic, do not move cars until police examine them. This may be vital to your interests. Observe surroundings and note the following—exact position of cars; how far each is from centre or edge of road; how far from the intersection; any skid or oil marks on road. If a pedestrian is hit or persons are thrown from the car note their position in relation to car. Note the direction in which cars were proceeding; presence or absence of traffic lights; time, weather, type and condition of pavement.

Of course you will get car registration number, name and address and licence number of the driver, names of policemen, doctor in attendance and hospital to which the injured person is sent.

You must give your name and address and your licence number. You must report any accident which results in injury to persons or in damage to property to the nearest provincial or municipal police officer. Notify your insurance company immediately. Do nothing toward settling any claim. Your insurance company acts for you and will see that your interests are protected.—*L. D. Millar*

BUREAUCRATS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

istrative ranks is an annual exam for university graduates. They are taken in as Junior Administrative Assistants, at $2,400, do a general training course in several branches, and have a chance to rise as quickly as their abilities justify. Last year 250 graduates took the exam, and only 18 were accepted. The Service wanted more; and could have got more of a good average standard. But, says Mr. Bland: "We want them better than average."

The civil service may well be doing things that don't need doing; or at least things that we can't afford. I have my ideas about where cuts could be made, and so has nearly everyone else. But if you find a civil servant doing something you think useless, don't blame him: blame his Minister.

As 1951 progresses, the Department of Trade and Commerce may have to expand to look after new problems or new controls. But it won't expand because Max Mackenzie "seeks to concentrate power in his bureau." No one in Canada will be more unhappy about it than Max Mackenzie.

Price controls or other consumer restrictions may have to be introduced. But it won't be because any civil servant is looking for power. Nobody is more reluctant to start controls again than the senior officials, like Kenneth Taylor, who ran them last time.

If a bureaucrat is "one who seeks to concentrate power in his bureau," there are remarkably few of them in Ottawa. And "the higher the fewer."

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 256

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY - FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1951, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th December 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 15th December 1950

BUSINESS BRIEFS

SHAREHOLDERS of **H. R. MacMillan Export Co. Ltd.** received dividends totalling $1,728,040 on fiscal 1950's operations. This is some $3,000 more than in 1949. The balance, retained in the business for working capital, plant expansion, and debt reduction, was higher than in the previous year: $5,684,341 compared with $4,046,690.

For sales of lumber, plywood, pulp, doors and lumber products, operation of six central warehouses, freight from chartered ships, and miscellaneous income from services and investments, the company received $89,971,738 during the year ended September 30. For the same period last year the figure was $75,888,184, but there was no pulp sold that year.

A PROFIT of $321,277 for the year is shown in the annual report of **Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd.** This is after provision for depreciation, Dominion and Provincial taxes and a tax paid inventory reserve. Total current assets are given as $2,205,758, and fixed assets at $2,559,892.

FOR the fiscal year ended September 2, 1950, **Beatty Bros. Ltd.** showed a net profit of $587,277, compared with a net profit of $954,079 for the fiscal year ended August 27, 1949.

Wm. G. Beatty, President, pointed out that the most important factor contributing to the decline in profit was a 12 per cent decrease in sales from the all-time high achieved in 1949. The decrease in sales was principally the result of a decline in consumer demand, particularly in Western Canada where an unusually severe winter was followed by spring floods.

Earned surplus increased from $5,720,735 to $6,156,018, however, and working capital also increased from $5,325,012 to $5,591,143 in the twelve-month period.

INDICATED asset value of the common stock of **Argus Corp. Ltd.** at November 30, 1950, was $13.73 per share, compared with $12.15 a year ago. E. P. Taylor, President, states the principal change in investments during the year was an increase in the company's holdings of British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. from 200,000 to 300,000 shares.

Income from investments of $1,445,830 and net income of $1,244,731 for the year ended November 30, 1950, were at all-time highs and compare with $1,181,400 and $984,968, respectively, in the preceding fiscal year.

GROSS value of the principal **field crops** produced on Canadian farms in 1950 is at present estimated at $1,483,000,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is about four per cent below the 1949 level of $1,544,000,000. Anticipated participation payments on western wheat, oats and barley will place this year's crop at a higher level than is currently indicated.

Among the principal factors affecting the apparent decline in the gross value of field crops from the 1949 level were the relatively poor quality of the western wheat and barley crops, the lower initial price for western wheat and a lower average price for potatoes. The gross value of these three crops alone was $121,000,000 less than in 1949. For most other crops, increased production more than offset price declines and increased gross values were registered for all except dry peas, dry beans and field roots where slight declines occurred.

NET PRODUCTION of **Home Oil Co. Ltd.** for the present year after deducting royalties, etc., will amount to approximately 1,500,000 barrels compared with 1,800,000 barrels the previous year, according to a report of the President, James R. Lowery. Had there been the market for it, net production would have been about 2,000,000 barrels. In Redwater alone some 400,000 barrels more could have been produced under the Conservation Board allowable.

ONE of the foremost proponents of the profit-sharing idea in industry is the **Lincoln Electric Co.,** Leaside, Ont. This year, 126 cheques totalling $150,000 were distributed. Said President M. N. Vuchnich, ". . . the bonus is not a Christmas present . . . every cent of it is earned." In other words it's good business. In the U.S. the parent company (at Cleveland, Ohio) has been doing it for 16 years. In that period the average employee has received $40,000 in bonuses.

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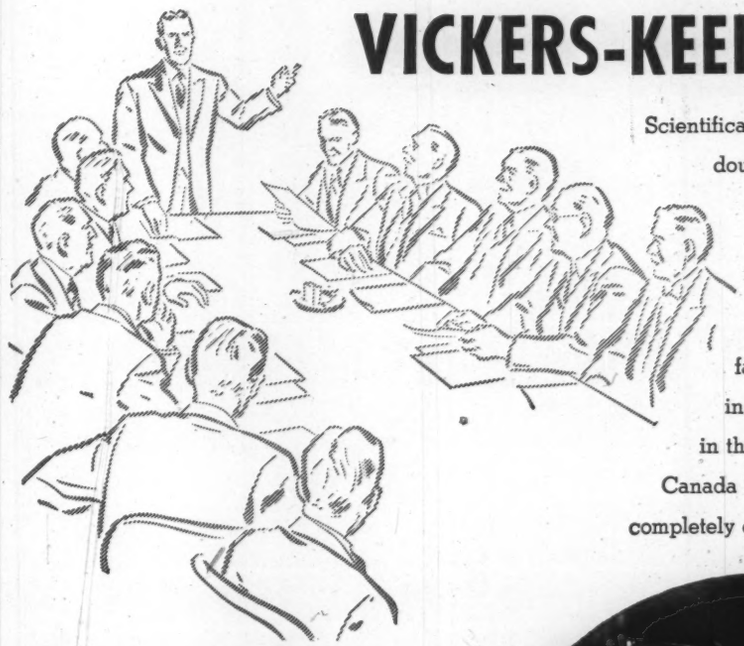
. . . WHEN YOU INSTALL A

VICKERS-KEELER BOILER



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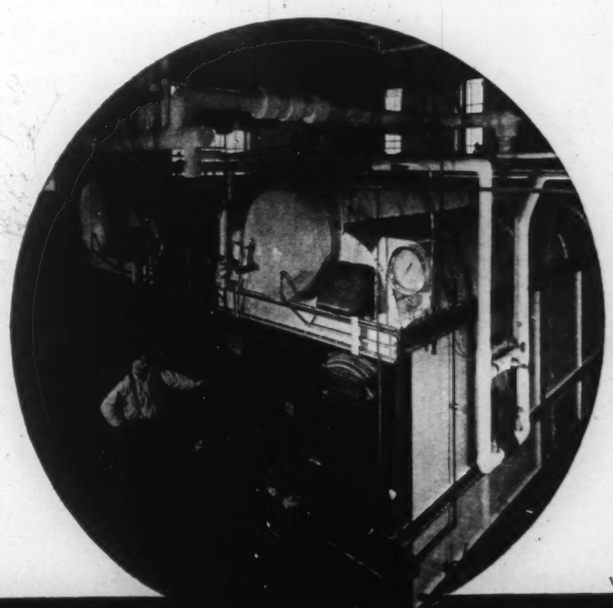

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"Dress-up" old ceiling fixtures with thes

Smart new lamps

GENERAL ELECTRIC

LUMI-BOWL LAMPS

At last . . . something really different in decorative lighting . . . an entirely new *kind* of lamp bulb. These new G-E Lumi-bowl lamps "dress-up" both old ceiling fixtures and new — give a redecorated look to living room, dining room, bedrooms and halls. Fixtures look smarter — room and furnishings take on fresh charm.

Lumi-bowl lamps direct most of the light upwards on to the ceiling, have an ivory-enamelled bowl that softens and mellows the downward light.

See your G-E dealer today . . . and buy these different lamp bulbs for every ceiling fixture in place of the bare bulbs you've been using.

HERE'S HOW IT WOR
Light is directed upward thro
inside frosted portion of the b
Enamel coating softens the do
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Unshaded spot here adds att
tive sparkle to the bulb and
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